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Vaisakha 8, 1892 (Saka)

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(Tenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 28, 1970/Vaisakha 8, 1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Industrial Revolution in the Country

*1261. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to launch industrial revolution in the country on the pattern of green revolution and family planning programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to arouse public opinion through mass media for industrialising the country during the Fourth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

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Statement

(a) and (b). Recently, Government has initiated a series of steps on different fronts designed to accelerate the industrial development of the country substantially. The Fourth Five Year Plan, which has now been finalised, envisages an investment of Rs 5,298 crores in the organised industrial and mineral sector. Besides, the large investments planned during the next 4 years in sectors like power, transport and agriculture are also expected to stimulate industrial activities substantially. The economy has also recovered from the recessionary trends of recent years and it is, therefore, expected that there will be an accelerated and broad based industrial growth in the coming years. The Industrial Licensing Policy has been reoriented so as to given greater freedom and opportunities to the small scale and medium entrepreneurs, whether existing or new. Combined with various other measures proposed, or presently under implementation, for the small scale sector as well as for the educated unemployed, the production as well as the entrepreneurial base of the economy is bound to acquire a new strength and vitality. The raising of the exemption limit from licensing to Rs. 1 crore, and the scope for expansion without a licence by Rs. 1 crore, both subject to certain conditions, can be expected to stimulate the growth of a large number of medium scale industries. So far as licensed undertakings are concerned, licences will now be issued more liberally in the middle sector. The Banned List for licensing has also been abolished as an experimental measure with a view to providing greater scope for industrial activities. The scope of activities in the public sector is also proposed to be enlarged with a

view to supplying gaps between supply and demand in important areas in the fields of both consumption and investment and development. Alongside these thrusts the growth-oriented budget for this year and the new import licensing policy for raw materials and components also are expected to stimulate industrial growth to a considerable extent. With the nationalisation of 14 major Banks and the review of the credit policies of Public Financial Institutions, industrial credit policy has been given a new orientation which will make credit facilities available more freely to medium and small entrepreneurs. It is therefore, expected that a new direction will be given to the industrial growth of the country in the coming years.

(c) and (d). Public opinion in the country for industrialisation, in the over-all context of planned development, is being continuously mobilised through mass communication media like the radio, television, cinema, publications, exhibitions, etc. The Central and State Governments will continue to carry-out the requisite measures for arousing and associating public opinion in the cause of the developmental activities of the country.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : May I know from the hon. Minister why setting up new industries and expansion of existing industries particularly of aluminium, steel and staple fibre, as has been reported in the Economic Survey for the year 1969-70, have not taken place during the last two years ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Is it a peaceful revolution or not ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : There is no question of setting up new industries and expansion of existing industries not taking place. Our efforts are to allow both the expansion of existing industries as well as setting up of new industries.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Sir, my question has not been replied to. I, would like to know from the hon. Minister as to where has been the industrial expansion and in which industries there has been expansion.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There is expansion in many of the industries. If the hon. Member wants, I can give him a list.

SHRI R. K BIRLA : What is the total amount of loan given in the last two years to the big sector people to put up new industries and also for expansion of existing industries.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : For that I want notice.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know whether there will be a revolutionary spurt in the rate of growth of industrial production as he considers the steps taken as enumerated in the statement and, if so, what is the estimate of this growth ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The phrase used here 'industrial revolution' is a very high flown phrase. I can assure the hon. Member that that will not be a correct approach. But we are anxious that the industrial production should increase and it has increased during the last year as compared to the previous year.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : What is the rate ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : 7 5%. If we take into account the losses suffered by the textile industry, the increase will be 10%.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : एग्रो बेस्ड इंडस्ट्री के लिए यह स्मौल स्केल और मीडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्री में जब से यह स्कीम लागू है। कितना रुपया खर्च किया गया है और कितनी इंडस्ट्रीज़ इस में लगी हुई हैं ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : यह डिटेल्स देना बहुत मुश्किल है लेकिन हमारी यही कोशिश है कि जहां तक एग्रो बेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज़ का ताल्लुक है उन को क्रेडिट फैसेल्टीज़ भी दी जायं और किस तरह से वह इंडस्ट्रीज़ बढ़ाई

जायं इस के लिए हर तरीके से उन को मदद दी जायगी ।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, setting up of new industries in the private sector is greatly dependent upon the subscription to the equity capital by the public. For the first few years the hon. Minister knows in respect of every new project it is not possible to declare dividends and for that purpose a scheme of tax credit certificate was introduced which appears to have been withdrawn in the new Finance Bill. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what extent this withdrawal of tax credit certificate is likely to affect the growth of industries in private sector and what counter measures are proposed to be adopted to offset the adverse effect created by the discontinuance of tax credit certificate ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Apart from what the hon. Member has mentioned, opportunities are available for the industrial sector to take loans from the financial corporations for the purpose of development of industries in the country and as the hon. Member is aware, according to our new licensing policy some sectors have been set apart and in some specialised sectors and in sectors requiring heavy investment we have allowed the big industrial houses also to come in, but their application will be considered on the basis of what materials are necessary and are in the interests of the nation and they will be given all facilities including foreign exchange.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What is the reply, Sir ? It is not at all to the point.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think that something has got to be done about it. This is not a little game that we play every morning. When somebody asks a question the Minister is reading from any report that is in his hand. There ought to be some connection between the question asked and the answer that is given And when this happens, you, Mr. Speaker, are the only safeguard for us. And therefore if you feel that a question has not been answered, bypassed or evaded, I think that you, Sir, should do something about it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I will repeat it if you like. I asked whether it is a fact that this continuing of tax credit certificates will adversely affect our industrial growth in private sector and if so what countermeasures Government contemplate to adopt.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We have to ask the Finance Ministry about it.

SHRI D N. PATODIA . Whether the growth of private industry is going to be affected by this measure-that is the question.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It will not affect industrial production.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know whether in order to effect the industrial revolution in the country regional imbalances would be taken into account and steps would be taken to remove the regional imbalances in the country and these factors would be taken into account in setting up new industries ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That is an important suggestion. While we are considering the question of setting up of new industries, the question of those areas and States which are backward so far as industrial production is concerned will have to be given serious consideration. And, may I point out that the National Development Council had adopted a resolution that in industrially backward States, two of the districts will have to be taken up where special facilities would be provided to those areas for the development of Industries ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न 1261 पर मेरे लिए एक प्रश्न पूछना अति आवश्यक है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अगला सवाल बुला चुका हूं और वह भी माननीय सदस्य के नाम पर है ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप उस पर सुन लीजिये । मैं अक्सर उठता नहीं हूं । उस पर पूछना बहुत आवश्यक है ।

अगर आप चाहें तो मैं अगले दस दिनों तक सवाल पूछने की मांग नहीं करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य आर्गुमेंट न करें और वह अपना अगला क्वेश्चन काल करें।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अगर आपका यही आदेश है तो मुझे मानना पड़ेगा। प्रश्न संख्या 1262।

Export of Steel

*1262. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for Indian Steel in the world market is far exceeding the export of steel at present ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken to increase export to meet demands abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The international market for steel has been very bouyant for the last few months, and it has not been difficult to secure orders for export of steel up to the prescribed ceilings for various categories.

(b) With the increase in the domestic demand for steel, it has become necessary to regulate export of steel so as to achieve a proper balance between meeting the internal and international demands for steel.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस्पात के निर्यात की जो परम्परा रही है उस में अभी तक यह हुआ है और जो इस साल है कि सब से उम्दा किस्म का कच्चा लोहा जो हमारे यहां मिलारी होस्पैट में पैदा होता है वह जैसा मैंने कहा सारे संसार में सबसे अच्छी किस्म का होता है जोकि उसमें आता है उसको भी हमने 10-12 वर्षों के लिए जापान भेजने का समझौता किया है। जो प्रतिवेदन उन्होंने सदन के सामने दिया है पिछले साल का उस में भी इसी पर जोर दिया है कि जापान परम्परा से हमारे कच्चे लोहे का खरीददार है। मैं यह प्रश्न पूछना चाह रहा हूं कि क्या अभी हम इस स्थिति में है कि कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात हम बाहर करना बन्द कर देगें और इस्पात ही नहीं अपितु इस्पात से बना सामान ही हम यथासम्भव बाहर भेजने की नीति अपनायेंगे ?

जो निर्यात हम कर रहें है वह निर्यात हम 55 देशों में कर रहे हैं तो मेरा सरकार से आग्रह होगा कि इस्पात मन्त्रालय दूसरे मन्त्रा-से भी सहयोग करता है मसलन मध्यपूर्व के देशों में हमारे इस्पात और उस से बने सामानों की बड़ी जरूरत है।

हमको उनका तेल चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन चीजों की हमारे देश को ज्यादा आवश्यकता है, जैसे तेल और जो हमें मध्य पूर्व के देशों से खास तौर पर मिल सकता है, वहां इस्पात भेज कर, तेल उन से लिया जायगा ? क्या इसकी सम्भावनाओं की आपने जांच पड़ताल की है। विदेशी तेल कम्पनियां एस्सों और कालटैक्स अभी भी हमारी गर्दन पर सवार है। डा० त्रिगुणा सैन उनसे निपट नहीं पा रहे हैं। उन देशों को इस्पात देकर बदले में तेल लिया जाय, क्या इस तरह का विचार भी आप कर रहे हैं ?

दूसरे मैंने कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात बन्द करने के बारे में जो पूछा है, उसका उत्तर भी मन्त्री महोदय दें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : आयरन ओर का एक्सपोर्ट इस मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : रिपोर्ट में तो इसका जिक्र है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : पिगआयरन की बात है। जापान से आयरन ओर एक्सपोर्ट के

बारे में समझौता हुआ था। आम तौर पर यह सही है कि अगर ज्यादा मूल्य वाले इस्पात का निर्यात हम कर सकें तो कम टनेज भी हम को उतनी ही विदेशी मुद्रा दिला देता है। यथा सम्भव यह किया भी जाता है। लेकिन आज हमें विदेशी मुद्रा की बहुत आवश्यकता है। हमारे यहां आयरन ओर के बहुत बड़े डिपाजिट्स हैं। इसलिए आयरन ओर से ले कर इस्पात तक और इस्पात से लेकर इन्जीनियरिंग सामान तक सारी चीजों का वह एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। स्क्रैप का भी हम एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, इस वास्ते की हमें विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता है। विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यता को देखते हुए ..

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : स्टील तैयार करके भेजें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : साधनों की बहुत आवश्यकता होती है। लेकिन जितना कुछ हो सकता है हम कर रहे हैं। आयरन ओर के काफी बड़े डिपोजिट्स हैं। उसको जहां तक हो सके पिग आयरन में बदलते हैं। फिर पिग आयरन को स्टील में बदलते हैं। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि उसे सब के लिए काफी साधनों की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए यथासम्भव शब्द का मैंने प्रयोग किया है।

जहां तक सवाल है कि कहां क्या एक्सपोर्ट किया जाए या कहां से क्या इम्पोर्ट किया जाए, यह सब दूसरा मन्त्रालय देखता है और यह भी देखता है कि किस तरह से समन्वय बिठाया जाय। लेकिन हमारी यह कोशिश है कि सरप्लस प्रोड्यूस करें ताकि जितना एक्सपोर्ट हो सके, वह हो।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : हम इस्पात भेजते हैं, उसके बदले में जो हमें चाहिये क्या वास्तव में वह हम मंगाते हैं? मैं जानता हूं कि दूसरा मन्त्रालय इसको करता है। लेकिन उस मंत्रालय से तालमेल बिठाने का प्रयास इन्होंने किया है या नहीं किया है? क्या वह प्रयास ये करेंगे ताकि ज्यादा आवश्यकता हमें जिस चीज की है बदले में उसको हम मंगा सकें? एक तरह से राजनीतिक दबाव भी पड़ता है और इसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। तेल कम्पनियां कैसे कर रही हैं, मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। उस दबाव से बचने की हमें मदद मिलेगी। साथ ही मध्य पूर्व के देशों से जो हमारे राजनीतिक रिश्ते हैं वे भी ज्यादा मजबूत होंगे।

क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है कि 55 देशों में कौन कौन देश हैं जिन को निर्यात करने से बदले में हमें जो हमारे लिए अत्यावश्यक वस्तुएं है, वे मिल सकती हैं? इन्होंने कहा है कि हम निर्यात करने में कमी करने का विचार कर रहे हैं इस साल से। मेरा सवाल यह है कि इस कमी करने के मामले में जिन देशों से आयात की हमें आवश्यकता नहीं है क्या उन्हीं देशों को निर्यात में आप कमी करेंगे या जिन देशों से हमारी आयात की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति भी हो रही है, उनको निर्यात किये जाने वाले सामान में भी कमी की जाएगी?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : हर देश के साथ हमारी तजारत चलती है। बैलेंस आफ पेमेंट हर देश के साथ है। कहीं हमारे पक्ष में बैलेंस आफ पेमेंट है और कहीं हमारे खिलाफ है। हम को सारी चीजों को देखना पड़ता है। जहां से विदेशी मुद्रा मिल सकती है, कमाने की कोशिश की जाती है। यह हमेशा सम्भव नहीं होता कि जहां हम भेजना चाहें वहां इस्पात की आवश्यकता हो। यह भी हमेशा सम्भव नहीं होता कि जिस देश से हम लेना चाहें वहां से लें। इन सबको ध्यान में रखते हुए इसको करना पड़ता है।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Like everything else about this Government, the answer given by the Minister to the original question is also outdated. In the world steel market a downward trend has set in and the prices of steel have come down by 15%

May I know from the Minister whether in view of this downward trend in the international steel price, the Government will encourage the manufacturers and exporters to export prime steel and other steel products so that we take advantage of the fall in prices and sell our goods at the price that is prevalent and our domestic needs can also be met by two or three months hence, thereby we will not have the shortage of goods and thereby we shall save some foreign exchange in that bargain ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The answer does not speak of today. It says the international market for steel has been very buoyant for the last few months.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : We are asking for the policy of today, whether they are allowing increased exports, not the position six months ago.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If he reads the answer carefully, he would not object to it.

As for the second part, we have to take advantage of the higher prices in the international market but that is always to be subject to the needs of our own economy. Subject to the needs of our own industry, we encourage exports to the extent possible.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : There is an acute shortage of steel in the country. Production is not up to rated capacity; it is about 65 per cent of it in the public sector steel plants. What efforts have been made or are going to be made to increase internal production of steel ? This year we are going to import steel worth about Rs. 100 crores to meet the demand in the country. In view of this, what is the definite policy for steel export ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend has raised a very fundamental question as to how production in our steel plants has to be increased. We have just had a long debate on steel. We have gone into the various aspects. I agree with him entirely that the maximum effort should be made to it utilise the full capacity and increase production to the full.

As regards the broad export policy, as I said, subject to the needs of the country, the internal demand for steel, export is encouraged. Export is also an area to which we attach a great deal of importance. In fact, we place it on high priority. But we have to blance the two; if internal demand is unsatisfied, we have to take that into account and regulate exports to that extent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In his main reply, the Minister said that some steps will have to be taken to regulate exports now in order to take account of the shortage in the country. What specific steps are going to be taken to regulate exports ? Are they contemplating reduction in exports to certain areas of the world or increase to other parts at the expense of some other customers ? What exactly do they propose to do to regulate exports and to bring down the prices which have gone up very high in the country ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The broad approach is not related to the countries of export but to the short supply in the country. Here particular attention is paid to items of mass consumption. In respect of those items, we impose ceilings or sometimes we ban further commitments. For instance, from October last year itself the export of wire rods was banned (from 16th Oct. 1969); export of billets was restricted except for past commitments, government to government commitments etc. In respect of bars and rods also, we propose to have a ceiling on allocation of billets for the purpose of export of bars and rods so that more of them will be available in the country. This is an item of common consumption directly related to house-building activity in the country.

टीन की प्लेटों का उत्पादन और खपत

*1263. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय टीन की प्लेटों की कितनी खपत है और इसका कितना उत्पादन होता है ;

(ख) खाद्य-पदार्थों को डिब्बे में बन्द करने वाले उद्योग में डिब्बों की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकता को पूरा करने और डिब्बों का उत्पादन करने वाले उद्योगों की प्रगति की गति को बनाये रखने के उद्देश्य से टीन की प्लेटों का उत्पादन करने के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ; और

(ग) रूरकेला के अतिरिक्त अन्य किन-किन स्थानों में टीन की प्लेटों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The current consumption of tinplates in the country is estimated at 180,000 to 190,000 tonnes a year. This demand is for prime quality tinplates, except about 25,000 tonnes of Open Top Sanitary Can quality and about 20,000 tonnes of tinplates-waste/waste.

(b) and (c). Apart from Rourkela Steel Plant, tinplates are being produced by M/s. Tinplate Company of India, Jamshedpur and M/s. K. R. Steel Union of Bombay. The total production in 1970-71 is expected to be about 1,40,000 to 150,000 tonnes. The shortage is mainly in the category of Open Top Sanitary Can quality and to a smaller extent in prime quality. With the build up of production of the Rourkela Steel Plant this shortage is expected to be met fully.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या यह सच है कि इस देश में सस्ते फल, सब्जी और सस्ती मजदूरी होते हुए भी, और विदेशों में डिब्बा बन्द फल-सब्जियों की भारी मांग होते हुए भी, हम इसलिए कम्पीट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं कि यहां टिन-प्लेट के दाम बहुत ज्यादा हैं – एक तो आयात करने के कारण और दूसरे, जो टिन-प्लेट यहां बनाई जाती हैं, उन के दाम बहुत ज्यादा हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : फल-सब्जियों के लिए डिब्बों के लिए ओपन टाप सैनिटरी कैन क्वालिटी की टिन-प्लेट चाहिए। इस का उत्पादन हमारे देश में कम है – करीब करीब नहीं है और अभी इस को बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। जहां तक इस प्रकार की टिन-प्लेटों को देश में बनाने का सवाल है, इस के प्रयोग चल रहे हैं और कोशिश हो रही है कि राउरकेला में इन का उत्पादन किया जाये।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, अभी इन टिन-प्लेटों को बाहर से मंगाया जा रहा है और यहां बनाने के लिए प्रयोग चल रहे हैं। क्या वह आज सदन को कोई ऐसा आश्वासन दे सकते हैं कि आज से इतने साल के बाद निश्चित रूप से अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय भाव पर देशी उत्पादन का इस प्रकार का टिन-प्लेट उपलब्ध हो सकेगा ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इस में एक कठिनाई यह है कि इस क्वालिटी में बहुत कम फासफोर्स की आवश्यकता होती है, जब कि हमारे आयरन ओर में आम तौर पर फासफोर्स ज्यादा है। इस लिए अभी इस ओर प्रयोग चल रहे हैं कि जो कम फासफोर्स वाले ओर्ज हों, उनसे इस प्रकार के टिन-प्लेट बनायें। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, अभी इस के प्रयोग चल रहे हैं। इस लिए मैं अभी कोई आश्वासन देने की स्थिति में नहीं हूं।

श्री शिवचंडिका प्रसाद : क्या यह बात सही है कि टिन-प्लेट कम्पनी, जमशेदपुर, को टिन-प्लेट बनाने के लिए कच्चा माल प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है और इस कारण कम्पनी ने कुछ दिन पहले कारखाने में काम के घंटों में कटौती की थी और आज भी कटौती करने की सोच रही है ; अगर हां, तो क्या सरकार उस कम्पनी को उचित रा मैटीरियल जल्द से जल्द दिलवाने की व्यवस्था करायेगी, ताकि उस का उत्पादन बढ़ सके और मजदूर बेकार न हो पायें ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं, उन के अनुसार यह अनुमान है कि टिन-प्लेट कम्पनी आफ इंडिया अगले साल 66,000 टन

टिन-प्लेट बनायेगी। उस ने 1966–67 में 61,000 टन, 1967–68 में 65,000 टन और 1968–69 में 60,000 टन टिन-प्लेट बनाई। इससे प्रकट होता है कि उस को कच्चा माल तो काफी मिल रहा है। उस की क्षमता 75,000 टन है। औरों के मुकाबले में उस की क्षमता का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा हो रहा है। वह टिस्को और इस्को से कच्चा माल लेती है और टिन का आयात बाहर से किया जाता है।

SHRI UMANATH : The prices of tin-plates are very high, exorbitant, affecting the consumers. I understand that the cost of production of tin-plates in Tatas is much less than the cost of production in Rourkela. On the other hand, I understand that the selling price of Tatas is based on the cost of production of Rourkela. The difference is cornered by Tatas and it does not go to the consumers. So, I would like to know from the Government whether they have got any proposal to see that this difference does not go to Tatas, but goes to the consumers as such through a system of pooled prices. Have they any proposal through fixing a pool price or some other step to see that this difference actually goes to the consumer. Secondly, what proposals have they got to reduce the cost of production in Rourkela ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The confidence with which my hon. friend asks questions makes me doubt the information with me. The price of tin-plate per tonnes of standard 30 gauge in-assorted tin-plates is Rs. 2440 per tonne with effect from 18/19 January 1970. As compared to that the landed cost of tin-plates from UK varies from 2650 to 2848 per tonne and from United States, Rs. 2899-3030 per tonne.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Japan ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not have the figures. Prices are fixed not on the basis of Rourkela's cost of production as my hon. friend suggested but on the basis of the capital structure of Tin-Plate Company of India and therefore there is no question of any margin which he imagines is there.

SHRI UMANATH : Cost of production in Rourkela ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is a continuing process; certainly it should be looked into.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Has it come to the notice of the hon. Minister that after the allocation of quotas to different consumers, licences are issued very late ? In between there are so many agencies and prices are affected; it practically goes into the black market. What are the remedies which they are thinking of to solve this problem ? Unnecessarily there is a delay of 2-3 years by the officers in distributing the quota. Will this period be reduced to the minimum ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not think it is correct to say that there is a delay of 2-3 years. I have already given the production figures of Tin Plate Company of India. Production is also picking up in Rourkela, though not as much as we would like it. Only the third company is dependent entirely upon imported plates. There because of foreign exchange restrictions, etc. we cannot give them as much plates etc. as they want. The only way of tackling this question is to find foreign exchange to import plates where there is shortage and also to the extent possible to utilise capacity which has been installed which is enough to take care of the demand except in respect of OTS quality about which I mentioned earlier. For the rest, by and large, the demand is being met. But if we find that demand is not being met, import is allowed. We have in fact allowed fifty per cent import last year seeing that a shortage developed.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : What are the units that are capable of producing Open Top Sanitary Can Quality ? If none of our units are capable of producing them, what are the reasons ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : None of them is at the moment capable of producing this on a commercial scale. Rourkela did produce, as I mentioned earlier some amount of Open Top Can Quality. The main problem is that our ores contain more phospherous than is permissible in this quality. The

question is this. We are producing steel of certain quality. We separate it and segregate it and use it for the manufacture of this type. At the same time one has to be absolutely certain of the quality because food stuffs will be canned in these tin plates and therefore one has to be absolutely sure that there is no poisoning effect, etc. Therefore, we are carrying out extensive experimentation in the Mysore Food Research Institute to see that these things are settled properly before it is made available for commercial use.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Will the hon. Minister please tell us why tin plates of OTS quality are allowed to be imported in such large quantities ? What are the reasons for not using the indigenous production ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not quite clear about the question.

श्री राम चरण : मैं पचास दफा कम से कम खड़ा हो चुका और आपने मुझे मौका नहीं दिया ।....

MR. SPEAKER : You stand a hundred times ..(*Interruptions*).

श्री राम चरण : बाद में जो खड़े हुए उनको आपने टाइम दे दिया । यह पक्षपात की बात है, मैं इसके विरोध में वाक आउट करता हूं ।

(श्री रामचरण सभा भवन से बाहर चले गये)

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I asked why Government are not utilising the indigenous production capacity for producing tin-plates and why they are importing such a large quantity.

SHRI K. C. PANT : 24673 tonnes were imported in April-September 1969 mostly of the OTS quality. As to why we are not producing it here, I explained in detail.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry the hon. Member did not wait for his turn. He was intervening when the other Member was asking his question This importance on the part of such Members is really deplorable.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I have also been standing. I want to bring to your notice that you cannot sit there and act in a partisan manner. I stood before him but you have allowed him.

MR. SPEAKER : I am looking out. If I were to bring out a list of persons who put supplementaries, you would find that you had been allowed the maximum number.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I am putting my own questions. I work hard and get my questions. It is very rarely that I get an opportunity to put a supplementary. Today you did not care to look at this side. If you sit there as a representative of the Government, we have no place here. I am sorry.

MR. SPEAKER : You may be sorry, but this is not the way of asking questions.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What is the way ? How long can we wait ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI P. G. SEN : Can I put one supplementary question ? I have been standing for the last four or five times.

MR. SPEAKER : I allowed the other gentleman. I can not allow all of you.

SHRI P. G. SEN : Those people make *halla* and you allow them I must tell you this. Those who make *hellah* get chance.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get angry... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. G. SEN : Excuse me. You are in the right; we are in wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not lose your temper. I have called the next question.

Suggestion of Chief Election Commissioner Re. Disqualification of a Candidate

*1264. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has suggested to Government to remove the six-year disqualification of any candidate found guilty of indulging in corrupt practices during the elections ;

(b) the nature of other proposals submitted by the Chief Election Commissioner ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNAS SLEEM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two statements containing the main recommendations of the Election Commission were laid on the Table of the House on 24-2-1970 in reply to Starred question No. 50. These are being examined by the Government.

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Shri D. P. Mishra, former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, and adviser to the Prime Minister on corrupt practices, was disqualified for a period of six years on charges of malpractices which straightway amounts to disqualification. Is this not the reason why the Government want to remove this disqualification clause ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : It is not correct to say that the sections containing the disqualifications in the Representation of the People Act are proposed to be removed. It is not correct

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : If that is so, will the Government propose to remove the deaf and dumb clause also ? (*Interruption*).

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : The provisions imposing disqualification are contained in sections 7, 8A, 9, 9A, 10 and 10A of the Representation of the People Act. They are not going to be removed from the Act.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि करप्ट प्रैक्टिसेज के आधार पर तो आप डिस्क्वालीफाई करते हैं लेकिन कुछ केसेज ऐसे हैं जहां सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने या हाई कोर्ट ने या एलेक्शन ट्रिब्यूनल ने कुछ फैसले दिए हैं जैसे मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया के खिलाफ कि उन्होंने सरकारी पैसे का मिसयूज़ किया और इसी तरह श्यामाचरण शुक्ल के खिलाफ भी स्ट्रिक्चर पास किया है तो क्या एलेक्शन कमीशन ने आप से यह कहा है कि इस के बारे में भी कोई कानून बनाया जाय कि ऐसे जो मन्त्री हैं जिन के खिलाफ इस तरह के स्ट्रिक्चर्स हों उन को मुख्य पदों पर नहीं रहना चाहिए, उन को वहां से हटा देना चाहिए ?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : एलेक्शन कमीशन के पास ऐसा कोई उसूल नहीं है ।

श्री झारखंडे राय : क्या मन्त्री जी बताएंगे कि इस बात को देखते हुए कि पिछले 20 सालों में चुनाव का खर्चा हर उम्मीदवार का बढ़ता जा रहा है और वह बढ़ता ही चला जा रहा है और उस से उम्मीदवार और उम्मीदवारों की पार्टियां भी बहुत हद तक पूंजीपतियों के चंगुल में फंसती जा रही हैं, इस अभिशाप को दूर करने के लिए चुनाव के खर्चे को कम करने के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिए गए हैं ? यदि हां, तो वे मुख्य मुख्य क्या हैं ?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : इस बारे में एलेक्शन कमीशन के पास से हम को कुछ प्रोपोजल्स प्राप्त हुए हैं जो हमारे जेरे गौर हैं । उन पर गौर करने के बाद फैसला किया जायगा । उस में यह चीज भी आएगी जो माननीय सदस्य ने अभी उठाई है ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Certain cases were being decided in several high courts and in the Supreme Court. The judgments

stated that they are guilty of corrupt practice in the elections. There are certain high dignitaries who are involved in these corrupt practices and they are carrying on a whispering campaign to pressurise the Government to see that this disqualification for six years is deleted from the Act. I want to know whether it is a fact that certain high dignitaries who are involved in currupt practices, —especially in certain States and mainly Chief Ministers are pressurising and influencing and carrying on a whispering campaign in this Ministry, to delete this clause, so that they can at all times indulge in corrupt practices.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : There is a proposal by the Election Commission to remove section 11 from the Representation of the People Act. This section 11 empowers the Election Commission to reconsider the question of removal of the ban imposed on a person who was found guilty by a court of law. This section 11 was incorporated in the Act when the election cases were tried by the tribunals. Now, since the election petitions are being tried by the high courts and the Supreme Court, the Election Commission has recommended to delete this section so that there may be no power to reconsider the matter by the Election Commission.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : On a point of order, Sir. To the first question, the Minister answered 'no'. Now he says that the election Commission has asked for it.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : The hon. member has not properly appreciated the question and the reply thereto. When I said 'no', I said that there is no proposal to remove the disqualification, imposed on a person who is found to be guilty of corrupt practices.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जैसा सरकार ने बताया कि 6 साल के लिये निकालने का नियम लागू कर दिया है, अभी हाल में राजस्थान विधान सभा के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष नाथूराम मिर्धा ने 1400 बैलेट-पेपरों पर डबल निशान लगाया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी उनको भ्रष्टाचारी करार दिया है, क्या सरकार ऐसे आदमी को भी सजा करवायेगी ?

श्री मु० युनुस सलीम : अगर वह कानून की जद में आयगें तो जरूर किया जायेगा ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला किया है, क्या आपने आंख मीच कर उसको पढ़ा ही नहीं ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is good that the Election Commissioner himself has proposed the rewoval of the clause which empowers him to remove the disqualification. May I know when the Government will bring forward such a Bill to amend the Act ? Will they wait till the disqualification of Mr. D. P. Mishra is removed by the Election Commissioner or will it be brought soon in this House ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : The recommendation to introduce suitable amendment has been received and it is under consideration of the Government. I assure the hon. member that the sentiments expressed by the hon. members in the House will also be taken into consideration. There is no question of not accepting the recommendation to that effect.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Development of Railway Lines in Orissa

*1265. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of the Railway track per thousand of population and per hundred sq. miles of area in Orissa and how it compares with the corresponding figures of other States and of India as a whole; and

(b) the details of Railway development plans in Orissa in this behalf under the Fourth Five Year Plan and under 1970-71 Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) : (a) The route kilometers of Railway lines per thousand square kilometers of area and per lakh of population for all railways put together are 18.2 and 11.4 respectively. The information about length of railway lines is only compiled railway-wise, and not State-wise.

(b) The Fourth Plan proposals for new lines have not yet been finalised. However, the railway development plans that fall in Orissa, as already decided upon, are as follows:

(i) The Cuttack-Paradip new line, where construction has already started;

(ii) Surveys for the Talcher-Bimalgarh (Including an extension to Koira Valley) rail link are also in progress;

(iii) Based on the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969, a detailed traffic survey for the conversion of the Rupsa-Talband N. G. line into B. G. is proposed to be taken up in 1970-71.

SHRI D. AMAT : It seems Orissa is the most neglected province so far as railways are concerned. The distance between Rourkela and Paradeep *via* Kharagpur is 702 KM. If the two missing links i.e. Paradeep-Cuttack and Talcher-Bimmalgarh are linked up, the distance will be 390 KM thus reducing the distance by 312 KM. When this line is completed, it will provide the infrastructure to this backward region, facilitate transport of lime stone, refractory, quartzite, fire clay and granite and finally connect the minerally rich hinterland with the granary of coastal area of Orissa through the shortest and direct rail line. So, my question is this There is a saying that railway breeds railways When Government is proposing rationalisation of fare. freight and rate of coaching and goods traffic, why are Paradeep-Cuttack and Talcher-Bimalagarh rail links utterly neglected, especially when they are very vital from the economic, commercial, industrial, defence and tribal point of view of the nation ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : It is a matter of opinion. As I have already said, we are already on the Cuttack-Paradeep line. As for Talcher-Bimalagarh, a survey is going on.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will it be taken up during the Fourth Plan ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : The survey is expected to be completed by September.

SHRI RANGA : In the mean while, the Naxalites will capture the area.

SHRI D. AMAT : Recently, there was a violent agitation in the whole of Orissa, particularly in Rourkela, for early construction of Talcher-Bimalagarh rail link, resulting in the loss of about Rs. 4 crores of public property. The hon. Minister of Railways, Government of India took up the programme of construction of Paradeep-Cuttack rail link in April 1968 with the targeted date to complete the same by the March 1971. How is it that the then hon. Minister of Law, Social Welfare and Railways, Shri P. Govinda Menon communicated to Orissa Government that this link will be completed by the end of 1972 ? What is the reason for that ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : This point has been amply clarified earlier. The construction was delayed a bit. Now it is being taken up in full swing and we will finish it latest by the end of 1972 We are making all efforts to complete it even earlier.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय उड़ीसा से लगा हुआ मध्य प्रदेश का इलाका, जिसमें बस्तर और रायगढ़ जैसे इलाके हैं, इनमें लगभग 7–8 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने आज तक रेल देखी ही नहीं है। आप जो सर्वे कराने जा रहे हैं, क्या उसमें बस्तर और उड़ीसा की सीमा से लगे हुए मध्य प्रदेश के दूसरे इलाकों को भी उसमें शामिल किया जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस सवाल से कैसे पैदा होता है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पैदा होता नहीं है, लेकिन पैदा किया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जबरदस्ती पैदा करना चाहते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सीधा सवाल है। वहां सर्वे हो रहा है,

क्या उस सर्वे के अन्दर बस्तर के इलाके का भी सर्वे कराया जायगा। यह इससे जुड़ा हुआ है। इसका सीधा उत्तर आना चाहिये – हां या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हर सवाल पर सप्लीमेन्ट्री करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सवाल को भी पढ़ लिया करें और उससे जुड़ा हुआ सवाल करें। मैं 70 परसेन्ट तो चुप ही रहता हूं, लेकिन यह सवाल तो जुड़ता ही नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने जोड़ दिया है, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर जोड़ दिया है तो आप भी कुछ बता दें ताकि उनकी तसल्ली हो जाय।

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : यह प्रश्न उड़ीसा के बारे में है। जो प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने किया है, वह इससे नहीं उठता है। लेकिन मैं इतना बता देना चाहता हूं कि बस्तर के एरिये का सर्वे इसमें नहीं है।

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पारादीप-कटक रेलवे लाइन को कामियाब करने के सिलसिले में सरकार ने खुद विलम्ब किया है, ऐसा खुद मन्त्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बावजूद इसके कि इस सदन में मन्त्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि पारादीप–कटक रेलवे लाइन मार्च, 1971 में पूरी हो जायेगी फिर इसका क्या कारण है कि 1972 के अन्त तक उसको स्थगित कर दिया गया है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि तालचेर–विमलागढ़ लाइन का सर्वे कब समाप्त होगा और सर्वे समाप्त होने के बाद क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसको पूरा करने के सिलसिले में कोई फैसला किया गया है ? यदि किया गया है तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : तालचेर–विमलागढ़ का सर्वे, जहां तक मुझे मालूम है सितम्बर तक पूरा हो जायेगा और उसके बाद ही उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है कि उस पर काम किया जाये या नहीं। सितम्बर, 1970 में उसका सर्वे कम्प्लीट हो जायेगा। आगे क्या कार्यवाही होगी वह सर्वे रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही निश्चित की जायेगी।

माननीय सदस्य का पहला प्रश्न यह था कि देरी क्यों हुई तो उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि कटक–पारादीप के सिलसिले में हम लोग चाहते थे कि मार्च 71 तक कम्प्लीट हो जाये परन्तु इसमें कुछ कठिनाइयां आई कुछ एग्रीमेन्ट में, कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स से साइडिंग के बारे में, किसी न किसी वजह से वर्क स्लो–डाउन हो गया....(**व्यवधान**)...जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा, हम पूरे जोर से लगे हुए हैं कि 72 के एन्ड तक कम्प्लीट हो जाये। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य द्विवेदी जी भी जानते हैं हम पूरा प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि उसको जल्दी से जल्दी कम्प्लीट किया जाय।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, this matter has been debated so many times. I want to know-because Mr. Govinda Menon is present-it was decided in a conference that although there has been some delay in construction, yet the railway authorities will try to finish expeditiously and see that it is finished by 1971. Mr. Govinda Menon gave this assurance. Now, the Ministry has shifted its position and say end of 1972.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : Since the date that assurance was given I do not think anything should have happened which might postpone the date I shall immediately look into it and inform the House. If it is still possible to do it earlier we shall take the steps.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : There is obvious difficulty in expanding the mileage in the backward areas of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. In backward Adivasi areas in district places there is a demand that cert-

ain trains should be stopped even that they are not willing to do so. Would the Minister give an assurance that they will look into this aspect ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : If there is any particular station or particular place where the hon. Member wants any train to stop we will certainly consider it.

श्री गु० च० नायक : मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से चाहता हूं कि वे पालिसी क्लियर कर दें। मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि विमलागढ़–तालचेर लाइन का सर्वे हो रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1963–64 साल में पारादीप रेलवे लाइन वाया नवागढ़ का सर्वे हुआ था और उसमें 12 लाख खर्च हुये थे उसको आज तक इम्प्लीमेंट क्यों नहीं किया गया और इस नई रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे करने का क्या मतलब है ? मन्त्री महोदय अपनी पालिसी को क्लियर करें।

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा कि जो पहले सर्वे हुआ था उस पर काम क्यों नहीं शुरू किया गया तो उस सर्वे का नतीजा यह था कि वह ट्रैक, वह लाइन बिल्कुल घाटे में चलती और वह ज्यादा उपयोगी नहीं होती। लेकिन इस वक्त जो हम लोग काम कर रहे हैं विमलागढ़ तालचेर वाया कोयरा वैली, वह अभी चालू है और जैसा कि मैंने कहा सितम्बर तक शायद उसकी रिपोर्ट रेलवे बोर्ड के पास आ जायेगी।

श्री गु० च० नायक : मेरा सवाल क्लियर नहीं हुआ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप स्पेसिफिक क्वैश्चन भेज दीजिये तो उसका जवाब आ जायेगा।

Report of Inquiry Commission on British India Corporation

*1267 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sarjoo Prasad Commission, appointed to investigate into the various charges against the British India Corporation Limited, has submitted its report;

(b) whether the said Commission has recommended nationalisation of the British India Corporation;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether this particular recommendation has been accepted by Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (e) . The Investigating Authority has made several suggestions so as to ensure proper functioning of the British India Corporation Ltd. The report is under consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, there are two ways open to the Government, one is under Section 18 and another is Section 16B of the Companies Act. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether one of the recommendations made is that the politicians should not be brought either as Chairmen or Managing Directors. There is now going to be a change in the Board of Directors. The Chairman, Shri Prakash, has already resigned. Previously, all defeated politicians were appointed. I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that while he re-constitutes the Board of Directors, in the light of the Commission's Report, the defeated politicians and the defeated Ministers or the Members of Parliament will not be brought in there.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As I have already submitted, the entire Report is under the consideration of the Government. I hope I will not be compelled to deal with the question in detail. As far as the question that has been raised about the resignation of the Chairman is concerned, we do not have any information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It came outin the newspapers that Shri Prakash has sent in his resignation. In all fairness, he should do it because of his old-age and because of the recommendations of the Commission. I learn, one of the Ambassadors in foreign countries who is coming back after completing his tenure there is being appointed as the Chairman of the Corporation. In the larger interests of the Corporation, being a member from Kanpur, I want that it should be run efficiently. Either the Government should take it over or it should run efficiently with the help of Government. One of the recommendations is that the defeated politicians should not be brought as the Chairman of the Corporation. What is the reaction of the Government thereto ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The Government have no authentic information about the resignation of the Chairman. As I said, the entire Report is under consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon Minister whether a decision has been taken to reconstitute the Board. Either the Government should take it over completely or allow it completely to Bajorias to run it. This dual control must end.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As I have already submitted, the entire Report is under consideration and it will not be possible for me to indicate anything at this stage.

Payment of Compensation for shares in M/s. Jessop and Company Ltd.

*1268. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that compensation for shares in M/s Jessop and Company Ltd. was paid to a few former share-holders who were monopolising the holding of such shares while small shareholders have altogether been neglected and forgotten ;

(b) whether these small share-holders were not entitled at least to be treated at par, if not preferentially, while payment of compensation was decided to be made ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c) . A price of Rs. 50/ - per share has been paid by Government to Shri Shanti Prasad Jain and his associates for a block of 11,23,300 equity shares, which covered the Controlling rights in Jessop and Co. Ltd., in accordance with an Award given by an arbitrator, who had been mutually agreed upon. Small holdings of shares were not purchased as it was felt necessary to acquire a controlling interest in the company for the benefit of remaining shareholders.

श्री रवि राय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि साहू जैन कम्पनी फिर दोबारा सारे शेयर्स को खरीदने के लिये कोशिश कर रही है ? यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाने की सोच रही है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : If I have understood the translation correctly, the question asked was whether Mr Shanti Prasad Jain wants to purchase Jessop and Co. That question does not arise The Government want to have the control of the company.

Conference on Legal Aid held in New Delhi

SNQ. 24. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent conference on legal aid held in New Delhi in March, 1970;

(b) if so, the main conclusions of the conference; and

(c) the attitude of Government to the general question of legal aid in criminal and civil proceedings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The consensus of opinion at the National Legal Aid Conference was that while there was wide spread interest in the subject and also a sense of commitment in the legal profession, yet what has been done in this direction so far is too inadequate and that it is not possible to say that the legal profession is discharging its social responsibility in this regard in the fullest measure. The need for undertaking a survey of organisations and institutions engaged in this work was emphasized. I was also the consensus at the Conference that the State has a primary responsibility in making it possible for citizens to avail themselves of legal aid for which it should provide the bulk of the finances. The supervision of the work may be done by the legal profession till it is given a statutory basis. It was felt that teachers and students of law as well as social workers might be involved in the work of legal aid. A suggestion was also made that the Advocates Act should be amended to provide for the constitution of a compulsory fund for legal aid out of enrolment fees. There was also a suggestion that the Income-tax Act should be amended so as to provide special incentives for donations to legal aid.

(c) Government is in favour of providing legal aid to the extent possible out of available resources.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो लोग आजादी के बाद जेल जा चुके हैं, और हम को तो दर्जनों बार जाना पड़ा है, वह जानते हैं, कि जहां तक गरीब लोगों का सवाल है अदालत के द्वारा उन को इसलिये इंसाफ नहीं मिलता है कि बहुत सारे गरीब लोग अपनी ओर से वकील नहीं दे पाते हैं। संविधान में बहुत सारे बुनियादी अधिकार हैं, अनुच्छेद 32 के तहत सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आदमी जा सकता है, लेकिन बिना कोर्टफीस दिये और बिना वकील निश्चित किये किसी को भी न्याय नहीं मिलेगा। तो इन को न्याय दिलाने के दो ही तरीके हो सकते हैं—एक अदालती भाष्य के द्वारा राज्य के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी डाली जाय कि हर गरीब आदमी को वकील और कानूनी सहायता मुफ्त मिले, अदालती भाष्य के द्वारा, जुडिशियल इन्टरप्रिटेशन के द्वारा। अगर यह नहीं होता है तो कानून बनाना चाहिये जिस के तहत सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी होगी।

इन्हों ने जो जवाब दिया है वह गोलमाल जवाब है, कोई साफ बात नहीं है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि अमरीका के संविधान में जो छठा संशोधन है, वह संशोधन और हमारे क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की जो धारा 340 है और संविधान में धारा 14, 21 और 22 हैं, इन सबका मतलब एक ही होता है। लेकिन अमरीका में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के भाष्य के द्वारा यह जरूरी, अनिवार्य बना दिया गया कि हर एक आदमी को कानूनी सहायता मुफ्त मिले। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की घोषणा करने के लिये तैयार हैं, क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की धारा 340 और संविधान की धारा 14, 21, 22 का साफ मतलब है कि अगर किसी गरीब आदमी को वकील नहीं मिलता है तो उस को वकील देने का काम सरकार द्वारा किया जायगा। सरकार का इन धाराओं के बारे में क्या भाष्य है? क्या यह इस तरह का कोई परिपत्र जारी करने के बारे में तैयार हैं ताकि गरीब लोगों को वकील की सहायता मिले?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : इस सिलसिले में वक्तन-फ़वक्तन मुख्तलिफ़ तजवीजें गवर्नमेंट के सामने आती रही हैं और हर दफ़ा जब यह सवाल जेरे गौर आया तो स्टेट की सरकारों को लिखा गया वह भी गरीबों को कानूनी इमदाद देने के लिये कोशिश करें। स्टेट्स से हमेशा यह जवाब आया कि फंड्स की कमी है इस वजह से ऐसा मुमकिन नहीं है।

उस के बाद ला कमीशन के सामने भी यह प्रश्न आया और ला कमीशन ने भी गौर किया

और ला कमीशन ने भी कुछ सिफ़ारिशें की हैं, उन सिफ़ारिशों की रोशनी में यह बात हमारे जेरे गौर है कि हम मुख्तलिफ़ कानूनों में ऐसी तरमीमें लायें, एडवोकेट्स ऐक्ट है, और जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने अभी बताया अगर जरूरत होगी तो क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में भी हम ऐसी तरमीमें लायेंगे ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी गरीब आदमियों के लिये कानूनी मदद पहुँचा सकें।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जानते हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने कहा था कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की धारा 340 और अमरीका का छटा अमेंडमेंट एक तरह का है। मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी के लिये दोनों धारायें आ चुकी हैं। अमरीका का छटा अमेंडमेंट इस तरह का है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लम्बी चौड़ी बात न कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने एक प्रश्न पूछा और वह उत्तर दूसरा दे रहे हैं....

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : अगर कोई जवाब न हो तो क्या कहें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने संक्षेप में प्रश्न पूछा था कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में यह कहा गया है :

> Any person accused of an offence against whom proceedings are instituted under this Code in any court may of right be defended by a lawyer.

और अमरीका के छठे अमेंडमेंट में क्या दे रखा है ?

> In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy a right to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

तकरीबन एक ही धारा है। लेकिन अमरीका में भाष्य हो गया कि यह अनिवार्य है कि वकील की मदद मिले। लेकिन हमारे यहां यह भाष्य नहीं है। इसलिये मैंने कहा कि क्या सरकार परिपत्र जारी करेगी कि भारत में भी इन धाराओं का यही अर्थ लगाया जायगा. और वकील की सहायता गरीब को दी जाय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो उन के पास सूचना थी वह उन्हों ने बता दी।

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : स्पीकर साहब, मुल्जिम का वकील के जरिये से अपना डिफेंस करना बिल्कुल दूसरी बात है इस सवाल से कि जो गरीब लोग हैं चाहे फ़ौजदारी मुकदमे में इनवाल्व्ड हों....

MR. SPEAKER : His question was very specific, whether you are going to have some amendments on the lines he suggested.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा यह सवाल नहीं है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि अमरीका में जुडिशियल इन्टरप्रीटेशन है और हमारे यहां भी वैसा ही प्रोवीजन है लेकिन उस का वैसा जुडिशियल इन्टरप्रीटेशन नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये क्या यह परिपत्र द्वारा यह कहेंगे कि कानूनी सहायता मुफ्त मिलेगी ?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : सेक्शन 340 का यह मतलब नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट हर गरीब आदमी को अपने खर्चे से वकील दे। मुल्जिम का यह हक है कि वह वकील के जरिये से अदालत के सामने पेश हो। इस हक को कभी इन्कार नहीं किया गया।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने छठे अमरीकी अमेंडमेंट और क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की धारा 340 की व्याख्या बतायी, दोनों में कोई फ़र्क नहीं है। यदि यह मतलब नहीं है तो क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि इसी सदन में मैं ने फ्री लीगल एड के बारे में एक विधेयक रखा है। क्या उस की ओर आप का ध्यान गया है ? क्या उस विधेयक में जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं सरकार उन को पसन्द करेगी ? हमारे सुझाव पसन्द नहीं हैं तो क्या सरकार स्वयं इस के बारे में विधेयक लायेगी

जिसके कि द्वारा गरीब लोगों को भी मुफ्त में कानूनी सहायता मिल सके ?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : इस मसले के डिफेंट ऐसपेक्ट्स हमारे जेरगौर हैं और अभी हम इस बारे में किसी फैसले पर नहीं पहुंचे हैं।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Sir, may I know from the Law Minister as to when the Government proposes to re-draft the Advocates Bill incorporating the free legal aid to those who face the court ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. GOVINDA MENON) : The draft provision in corporating free legal aid in the Advocates Act has been completed.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suggestions made in the Conference that a part of the court fees which is quite substantial is to be earmarked for providing legal aid to the poor ? I would like to know as to what is the reaction of the Government on these suggestions ? Shri Chagla and others have made this specific suggestion that a part of the fees should be earmarked for providing legal aid for the poor. I want to know whether Government has taken this suggestion into consideration and if so, what is the amount which Government propose to earmark for that.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I have already submitted that there are different proposals under the consideration of the Law Ministry. Some proposals have been submitted by the Conference of the Law Ministers and some proposals have been submitted by the law Commission. All the proposals are receiving serious consideration of the Government and as soon as possible, suitable amendment will be brought forward.

SHRI RANGA : While giving consideration to all these suggestion, may I know whether the Government would be good enough to give due consideration to the suggestions already made earlier a few days ago during question hour that the poor tribal people, scheduled castes and agricultural workers would also be given the legal aid when they are involved in the civil suits regarding their landholdings in order to enable them to fight for justice ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : The question is not very simple. I have submitted that different aspects of the questions are receiving the consideration and the proposal of the hon. Member, Shri Ranga will also receive our consideration.

SHRI UMANATH : The hon. Minister, while replying, stated that they have already advised the State Governments to prepare a scheme for the legal aid to the poor and that the State Governments have answered back saying that they cannot do it for inadequacy of funds. Hence, I would like to know from the Government whether they are in a position or whether they have got proposals to earmark from the Central Fund. Apart from the other proposals which the Conference has made, whether Government has got any proposals to earmark from Central Fund for the purpose of initiating the schemes for the legal aid to the poor.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : We are trying to find out from different sources to provide funds for this purpose. This proposal is not, for the time being, under the consideration of the Government. But it receive the consideration of the Government.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हांलाकि पहले से भी गरीब आदमी के लिए जो मौजूदा कानून है उस में उस की मदद करने का प्राविज़न है लेकिन वह एक अलग प्रोसीडिंग है। बहुत लम्बा अर्सा लगता है। उस में वकील की फ़ीस के बजाय स्टाम्प में ज्यादा पैसा खर्च हो जाता है। उस में प्रोसीडिंग लम्बी होती है जिससे खर्चा बढ़ जाता है। आज के इस प्रोसीज्योर में जैसा कि बहन ने बताया वकील पर उतना खर्चा नहीं है जितना कि स्टाम्प पर खर्चा होता है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि खास तौर पर फौजी सिपाही चाहे वह आर्मी में हो या नेवी में, वह हमारा फौजी जवान देश की आज़ादी को बरकरार रखने के लिए

जान की बाज़ी लगाने को हमेशा तैयार रहता है, वह फौजी सिपाही, गरीब हरिजन मुजारे और खास तौर से कम आमदनी वाले व्यक्ति जिनकी कि तनख्वाह 100 या 150 होती है, ऐसे आदमियों को फ्री लीगल ऐड मिल सके साथ ही स्टाम्प फीस भी उन से न ली जाय और फ्री और स्पीडी जस्टिस उन्हें मिल सके इस के लिए क्या मन्त्री महोदय कोई कन्प्रीहैंसिव बिल लाने के लिए सोच रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो कब तक लायेंगे ?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : जनाब इस तजवीज़ पर भी गौर किया जायगा।

SHRI HEM BARUA : The American Supreme Court has liberally interpreted it whereas our courts have not. In view of the fact that the Supreme Court has not interp eted this particular article in the Constitution liberally, are Government going to interpret it and issue a circular about it ? In reply to (c) the hon. Minister said that Government are thinking of giving legal aid to the poor from available resources. What steps have been taken to create resources to give legal aid to the poor ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : As for the question of interpretation, I must concede I have not read that judgment and unless I do so, I cannot say whether the interpretation is liberal or not. Regarding the other proposal, we are considering it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेनन साहब चुपचाप क्यों बैठे हुए हैं ? वह जवाब दें कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीज्योर के 340 और सिक्स्थ अमेंडमेंट में क्या फर्क है ?

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Is it a fact that in criminal cases legal aid is free in the Supreme Court, High Courts and all criminal courts ? If not, in which States is the legal aid to the poor not free ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : In criminal cases involving punishment of death or transportation for life, legal aid is provided to the poor in every State.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मन्त्री महोदय ने एक पूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा कि कुछ अन्य ज़रायों से गरीब लोगों को मुफ्त कानूनी मदद दी जायगी और उस के लिए वह प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कौन ज़राये हैं जिनके जरिए वह मदद देने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं ? मन्त्री महोदय इस पर ज़रा रोशनी डालें ताकि पता चल सके कि सचमुच वह गरीबों को मदद देना चाहते हैं या नहीं या वह केवल प्रचार के लिए ऐसा कह रहे हैं ?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : मुख्तलिफ विचार हमारे सामने हैं। एक तो तजवीज़ यह है कि वकीलों को इनरोल करते वक्त जो उस को फीस देनी पड़ती है बार कौंसिल को उस में से कुछ रकम इस फंड के लिए निकाल ली जाय। दूसरी तजवीज़ यह जेरगौर है कि हर वकील को जो इनरोल होता है उसे इसके लिए पाबन्द किया जाय कि साल में वह कम से कम 6 केस गरीबों के बिना उन से फीस लिये हुए करे। वह उस में सिर्फ वह फीस ले जो जीतने वाली पार्टी को हारने वाली पार्टी से दिलाया जाता है। इस तरह से जैसा मैंने बतलाया मुख्तलिफ तजवीजों जेरगौर है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता मुफ्त देने के सवाल के साथ यह सवाल भी जुड़ा हुआ है कि जो बड़े बड़े वकील हैं, बहुत अच्छे वकील हैं वह इतनी मजूरी लेते हैं कि गरीब आदमी क्या साधारण आदमी के लिए भी ऐसे बड़े वकीलों की सेवाएं प्राप्त करना सम्भव नहीं है। क्या सरकार ने इस सवाल पर भी गौर किया है कि ऐसे जो बड़े वकील हैं उन्हें गरीबों के मुकद्दमें लेने के लिए किस तरह से तैयार किया जाय ?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : जब हर आदमी को यह अधिकार है कि वह अपने मुकद्दमे को

पैरवी के लिए चाहे बड़ा वकील करे अथवा छोटा वकील करे। जाहिर है कि जो बड़े वकील को उस की पैरवी के लिए फीस नहीं दे सकते वह कम फीस लेने वाले छोटे वकील को कर सकते हैं और उस से अपने मुकद्मे की पैरवी करा सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौलिंग अटेंशन।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-American Collaboration Agreement Re. Publication of Journals

*1266. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any American Jew journalist has entered into collaboration agreement with a local journalist;

(b) whether Government have approved any other collaboration agreement between the above-mentioned local journalist and any other foreign agent regarding publication of Journals etc; and

(c) whether the Department of Company Affairs has checked with the Reserve Bank and other non-Indian Exchange Banks regarding the remittance of these foreign collaborators into the funds of the Impact Publishers (P) Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Government had approved a proposal by Impact Publications Pvt. Limited for sale of one share each of value of Rs. 5,000/- to two foreign nationals, namely Mr. Salig Harrison, an American and a former correspondent of 'Washington Post' in new Delhi; and Mr. Collin Rosser a British national and an English Sociologist.

(c) No, Sir.

Manufacture of Film Projectors

*1269. SHRI N SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and places of foreign and Indian owned factories for manufacturing film projectors in India with capital investment of each unit;

(b) the nature of foreign collaboration, and the quantity and value of film projectors produced by each unit during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the total number of film projectors exported annually and the number of employees and annual wage bill of the companies; and

(d) the number of foreigners employed along with their salaries and annual remittances overseas, company-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A AHMED) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ban on Scavenging as a Profession

*1270. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. in his report, has suggested that there should be a ban on scavenging as a profession so that the communities doing the job may get rid of the disabilities attached to it;

(b) whether the suggestion has been considered; and

(c) if so, Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

(DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Yes. Sir. The recommendation is contained in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1968-69.

(b) and (c). The comments of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are being called for. The question will be considered in the light of their comments.

Shortage of Steel and Zinc for Bucket Industry

*1271. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bucket Industry in small scale industries is suffering a great hardship due to the non-availability of steel and zinc in adequate quantities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to help this industry in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHR F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) There is shortage of BP/GP sheets and zinc. The Government of India are making efforts to meet the requirements of small scale units, as far as practicable, by suitable allocations from indigenous production and from imports. It has been decided to Import scarce categories of iron & steel materials worth Rs. 10 crores for this sector. The import policy in respect of zinc for this sector has also been liberalised The available materials are placed in bulk at the disposal of the Directors of Industries of respective States for distribution to individual units.

New Railway Lines and Expenditure thereon

*1272. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of new Railways lines, completed in each Zone during the last three years along with the dates of their opening and the amount spent thereon; and

(b) the particulars of Railway lines completed in border areas for defence needs during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) only the Pokaran-Jaisalmer Rail Link (M G. 105 Kms., cost Rs 2.60 crores) has been completed and opened to traffic during the last three years, as a 'strategic line' to provide rail communication facilities in Jaisalmer border area of Rajasthan.

Statement

New Railway Lines constructed during the last three years (i.e. since 1st April, 1967) and their estimated cost of construction.

Name of Railway	*S. No.*	*Name of Project*	*Gauge*	*Length in Kms.*	*Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)*	*Date of opening*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN	1.	Delhi Avoiding lines and connected Traffic facilities.	BG	17.67	6.24	16.2.69 (for goods Traffic only).
	2.	Hindumalkot-Sriganganagar.	BG	27.56	1.17	11.1.70 (for goods Traffic only)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	3.	Singrauli-Obra	BG	57.56	11.41	Completed and is working as an engineering siding for the movement of coal to Obra Thermal Plant and is likely to be opened to traffic shortly.
	4.	Pokaran-Jaisalmer	MG	105.00	2.60	28.1.1968
SOUTHERN	5.	Bangalore-Salem	MG	229.30	10.18	Opened in stages from 1.6.67 to 14.1.69.
	6.	Renigunta-Tirupati	BG	9.80	0.31	22.9.1968
SOUTH EASTERN	7.	Rail link to Haldia Port (69.61 Kms.) (Panchkura-Durgachak portion).	BG	59.40	*8.25	*for entire line, 16.1.69.
	8.	Bailadilla-Kottavalasa	BG	450.52	57.97	(1.11.1968. (opened for iron ore Traffic).
WESTERN	9.	Jhund-Kandla	BG	230.84	16.33	Opened in stages and finally on 20.12.1969.

Criticism of Industrial Licensing Policy by an Executive Councillor of Delhi

*1273. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item appearing in the Indian Express dated the 2nd April, 1970 in which an Executive Councillor of Delhi assailed the Centre's Industrial policy, of de-licensing the industries within an investment of Rs. 1 crore;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government have received any representations over the scheme and, if so, the details thereof and, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) wheter it is a fact that this scheme will adversely affect the small industries in Delhi and, if so, to what extent and the steps taken by Government to remove this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The raising of the exemption limit in respect of industrial licensing upto an inve-

stment of Rs. 1 crore is not likely to affect the growth of the small scale sector as adequate safegurads have been provided for this purpose. The area of reservation for this sector is also being enlarged.

(c) The modified licensing policy announced by Government have been generally welcomed by all representative interests including industry Certain representations have however been received and are under examination.

(d) The modified licensing policy is not expected to affect small industries in Delhi adversely.

Import of Computers and Machines by International Business Machines

*1274. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the International Business Machines, a U. S. firm, is being allowed to import very costly computers and machines from America;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with this firm to instal computers in India purely on hire basis; and

(c) whether the term of the agreement is about to expire?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED : a) to (c) . Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opinion of State Governments in Regard to Nationalisation of Industries

*1275. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government had sought the opini n of the State Governments in regard to the nationalisation of private industries in their States;

(b) whether the opinion of all the States has been received by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

Changes in System of Distribution of Steel

*1276. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce substantial changes in the system of distribution of steel; and

(b) whether the changes include a reconsideration of the role of the Joint Plant Committee and the Steel Priority Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) . In the present context of the shortage of certain categories of steel, Government are reviewing the present distribution system. The review will also cover the roles of the Joint Plant Committee and the Steel Priority Committee.

Applications for Issue of Industrial Licences to set up Industries in Mysore

*1277. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government received applications during 1969 for the

grant of licences for starting new industries in Mysore;

(b) if so, the details of such applications;

(c) what are the industries for which licences have been issued; and

(d) whether those industries have commenced their work and, if so, on what dates ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . During 1969, 53 applications were received for licences for setting up of New Industrial Undertakings in Mysore State. Out of these 53 applications, 12 related to electronic equipment, 9 to sugar, 3 to automobile tyres and tubes and the rest to a number of other industries.

(c) and (d). 5 letters of intent have so far been issued in respect of the applications received in 1969 for setting up of New Industrial Undertakings. In addition to these, 7 letters of intent and one industrial licence for new undertakings were issued in respect of applications received prior to 1969. Details of all licences and letters of intent issued under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, including the type of industry, are periodically published in a number of Journals, *viz.* the Weekly, "*Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences*", the Weekly, "*Indian Trade Journal*" and the Monthly, "*Journal of Industry & Trade*" Copies of these Journals are supplied regularly to the Library of Parliament.

The licences are still at various stages of implementation. As the setting up of industries normally takes two to three years time, it is too early to expect all these units to have started production.

इस्पात के निर्यात से हुई आय

*1278. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस्पात की विविध किस्मों के निर्यात से प्रति वर्ष कितनी आय होती है;

(ख) विविध प्रकार के इस्पात के आयात पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती है; और

(ग) इस्पात के उत्पादन की क्षमता का आवश्यकता के आधार पर विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरी मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख) . एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) एक दीर्घकालीन कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत तीन नये इस्पात कारखानें लगाये जायेंगे–एक विशाखापत्तनम (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) के तटीय क्षेत्र में, दूसरा होसपेट क्षेत्र (मैसूर) में और तीसरा सेलम (तमिलनाडु) जिले में, बोकारो का 40 लाख टन अवस्था तक लगातार विस्तार किया जाएगा और भिलाई के विस्तार के तृतीय चरण में इसकी क्षमता 25 लाख टन से बढ़ा कर 42 लाख टन पिण्डक की जाएगी । इसके अलावा वर्तमान सुविधाओं में प्रौद्योगिक सुधारों और अतिरिक्त संतुलन और परिरूपन सुविधाओं द्वारा अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जाएगें ।

विवरण

(क) गत चार वर्षों में विविध किस्मों के इस्पात के निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा की आय इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	आय (दस लाख रुपयों में)
1966–67	144.9
1967–68	346.4
1968–69	474.6
1969–70 (अप्रैल, 69 से जनवरी, 70 तक)	379.9

(ख) विविध प्रकार के इस्पात के आयात पर खर्च हुई विदेशी मुद्रा का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	खर्च (दस लाख रुपयों में)
1966–67	695.1
1967–68	783.0
1968–69	680.0
1969–70	358.2

(अप्रैल, 69 से अक्तूबर, 69 तक)

Development of Railways in Bihar

*1279. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited Bihar in the last week of March, 1970 for an on-the spot study of Railway Development in that state ;

(b) if so, in connection with which specific projects the visit was made and the results thereof; and

(c) the decision taken for the development of Railways in Bihar under the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) . No, Sir. The Minister of Railways, however, did visit Mansi in Bihar State on 4. 4. 70 along with Union Minister for Irrigation and Power and State Minister for P. W. D. for inspection of the erosion by river Ganga between Khagaria and Mansi on the North Eastern Railway. As already decided earlier at an Inter-Ministerial meeting held in Delhi on 13 3. 70, the State Irrigation Department was requested to take up the temporary repairs to the demaged joint spurs forthwith, for which purpose the Railway would render all possible assistance by way of transport of the material by rail and also spare 2 lakhs Cft. Of boulders, as a special case.

(c) Development programmes of the Railways are formulated not on a regional or State-wise basis, but on the basis of the anticipated increase in traffic on the Indian Railways system, as a whole.

Running time of Rajdhani Express and Delex trains between New Delhi and Howrah

*1280. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether experiences over a long period show that the Rajdhani Express and De-luxe trains running between New Delhi and Howrah can reach either of the destinations at least an hour earlier ;

(b) whether it is found that on most of the occasions these trains reach earlier than the scheduled time and as a results these trains reaching nearer to New Delhi or Howrah are either slowed down or kept stranded for keeping fixed time of arrival; and

(c) if so, whether Government would take steps for shortening the running time of these trains so that passengers and Members of Parliament can reach their destinations earlier and attend their offices or Parliamentary duties in time ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The timings of 101 Up/102 Dn Rajdhani Expresses have been worked out on the computer at the speeds prescribed for the train over different sections after extensive trials. Running time of De-luxe Express on Howrah-Delhi route is comparable with other trains booked at that speed and in similar traction over similar route. There is no slack time provided on the journey Certain time is provided on trains to cover the losses on account of temporary engineering restrictions in force. If on any day no work is in progress over a section at any time, the trains gain that much time and either arrive the destination station that much earlier or slow down to reach there on time. Also while approaching large and busy stations like Delhi and Howrah, trains have to

negotiate sharp curves and numerous turnouts, and necessarily have to reduce speed in the last lap of the run. There is otherwise no deliberate slowing down.

(c) Does not arise.

Clearance sought by Companies for appointment of Full-Time Managing Directors and their remuneration

*1281. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the list of companies which have sought clearance from the Company Law Department for their resolutions/decisions on the appointment of full time Managing Directors etc. and their remuneration ;

(b) the list of companies which have violated the letter and spirit of the Government Circular;

(c) the list of companies which have sought to pay to the full time Directors more than what the Managing Agents received as Commission etc. before the termination of Managing Agency System; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to proceed against these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : It is presumed that the information is sought in respect of the companies previously managed by Managing Agents or Secretaries and Treasurers.

(a) On account of the abolition of the system of Managing Agency and Secretaries and Treasurers, 276 applications have so far been received from the managed companies for approval to the appointments of Managing Directors/Whole-time Directors in place of the Managing Agents etc Information in respect of the appointments of the said Managing Directors and their remuneration as sought by the Companies and as sanctioned by the Company Law Board is being tabulated and the statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Company Law Board has not accorded its approval in any of these cases to amounts in excess of the administrative ceilings laid down in the guidelines.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid before the House.

(d) As the mere making of proposals seeking to pay remuneration in excess of the administrative ceilings laid down by the Central Government does not amount to any contravention of the law, there is no question of the Government proceeding against these companies on this ground alone. Action will be taken in cases, if any, where payment is made in excess of what has been approved by the Company Law Board.

Conference of Paper Traders and Consumers held by Minister of I. D. I. T. and C. A.

*1282. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he had a round of conference with the papar traders and consumers to consider the paper shortage and increase in the prices ;

(b) if so, how far the conference was fruitful; and

(c) whether any conclusion has been arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Ad-hoc Committee on paper shortage held there meetings on the 17th, 18th and 23rd April 1970.

(b) and (c) . The Ad-hoc Committee on Paper met on the 17th and 18th April, 1970 at New Delhi and on the 23rd April, 1970 at Calcutta.

The Committee took the following decisions which were accepted by the Paper Industry and Trade :–

1. The production of light-weight paper (56 GSM) will be maximised by the Paper Mills in the country in the coming two to three months so that all essential educational requirements for writing material and text-books in the coming season are fully met.

2. The Paper Mills will make available an extra quantity of 5000 tonnes *per month* during the next three months of the light-weight paper (56 GSM). This will be in addition to the normal supplies.

3. The Paper Industry would set up a Cell at its Headquarters at Calcutta to look into all genuine complaints about quality, over-charging, shortage of supplies and other allied malpractices.

4. The representatives of the Traders assured that they would also take all necessary steps against any malpractices in the trade and set up a cell to attend to the complaints in this regard.

5. The Committee would meet periodically and, for the present, they will hold monthly meetings to review the position about paper supplies from time to time and take appropriate decisions to remove the causes of complaints where-ever required.

Compensation to Staff of Signal and Telecommunications Department for performing Emergency duty

*1283. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Signal and Telecommunications branch of the Indian Railways, who are called for emergency duty beyond their regulated hours to attend to failures of signal and telecommunications equipments, are neither paid extra remuneration for overtime work nor compensation in any other way either through extra leave or extra rest;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no limit of working hours at a stretch in a week and there is no weekly rest to this staff ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) . With the gradual introduction of the modern signal and telecommunication installations, qualified higher grade staff are now called up on themselves to attend to urgent nature of repairs to such sophisticated machinery. Such senior staff have in the past been classified as 'Supervisory' under the Hours of Employment Regulations and there is no limitation in their hours of employment and no overtime is paid. Weekly rest or compensatory rest is not granted to such a category of staff, unless they work round the clock in shifts.

(c) The cases of such staff who do not fulfil the criteria for 'Supervisory' staff, are being reviewed by the Railways so as to allow them the benefits admissible, according to their workload under the extent rules.

Allocation of Funds for Welfare of Backward Classes in Revised Plan

*1284. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no increase in the allocation for 'Welfare of Backward classes' in the revised Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Plan allocation for 'Welfare of Backward Classes' from the Centre and centrally sponsored Schemes to Orissa is not even proportionate to the Tribal and Scheduled Caste population of that State; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) No. There has been an increase of Rs. 8.05 crores in the revised Plan under the schemes for the Welfare of Backward Classes. It has been revised from Rs. 134.37 crores in the Draft Plan to Rs. 142.42 crores in the revised Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The outlay in the State Plan is not related strictly to the population of Backward Classes in each State. It is determined mainly by the relative priority of this programme in the overall State Plan.

Under Centrally Sponsored Programme, allocations are determined in accordance with the funds available. These are based not only on population basis but factors like backwardness and performance of previous years.

(d) Does not arise.

Alleged use of money to influence voting in Elections

*1285. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE to pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that money played an important role in the biennial elections to Rajya Sabha held in March, 1970;

(b) whether it is also a fact that money factor is getting more and more important in other elections also; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to eliminate or minimise money factor for winning elections ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). No complaint was received by the Government or the Election Commission in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of tractors in Punjab with a U. S. firm's collaboration

*1286. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a U. S. Company has offered collaboration to set up a tractor manufacturing factory in the Punjab;

(b) if so, the details of the contemplated project and the terms of the collaboration offer; and

(c) Government's reaction to this offer and at what stage the project stands ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री गोयन्का के समाचार पत्रों के बारे में रिपोर्ट

*1287. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय के समवाय विधि विभाग ने गोयन्का द्वारा चलाये जा रहे समाचारपत्रों के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने श्री गोयन्का के समाचारपत्रों को ऋण दिये है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें ऋण देने का क्या औचित्य है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). कम्पनी विधि बोर्ड को कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 209 (4) के अन्तर्गत, चार समाचार-पत्रों के लेखे की किताबों के निरीक्षण पर रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है। यह रिपोर्टें परीक्षान्तर्गत हैं।

(ग) तथा (घ). सूचना संग्रह की जा रही है व यह सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

Passes and P. T. Os. to Railway Employees

*1288. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of free passes and P. T. Os. given to each category of the Railway employees for travelling on the Indian Railways every year;

(b) whether Government have any estimate of the loss suffered by the Railways as a result of these passes and P. T. Os. and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the retired Railway employees are also given free passes for travelling on the Railways and, if so, the number thereof; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to curb this facility enjoyed by the Railway employees to bring economy and to increase the earnings of the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). The travel concessions to various classes of railway servants as they stand to-day are the product of a century old evolutionary process since the inception of the railways themselves. This privilege of railway servants is in consonance with international practice on railways and indeed in other transport undertakings like the airlines, shipping companies, roadways, etc.

2. In the background of this tradition, travel concessions to railway servants have formed almost a part of their service conditions and as such, organisations of railway servants look upon this as a matter of right and are very sensitive about any question of modification of this concession to their disadvantage.

3. The quantum of concessions admissible to railway servants during service and after retirement, stands as follows:-

Scale of travel concessions during service

Category of staff	*Number of passes*	*Number of P. T. Os.*
Class I & II	6 sets	6 sets
Class III & IV		
Over 5 years service	3 ,,	6 ,,
Upto 5 years service	1 ,,	6 ,,

Scale of travel concessions for retired railway servants

Category of staff		*Number of Passes*
Class I & II.		
After 25 years service	–	3 sets.
After 20 years service	–	2 sets.
Class III		
After 30 years service	–	2 sets.
After 20 years service	–	1 sets.
Class IV		
After 25 years service		Two single journey passes once in 5 years (for self and wife only).

4. Government look upon the grant of these concessions to railway servants not as a loss, but as some thing to which they are legitimately eligible as part of their service conditions and as such there is no question of any loss having been suffered by the Government by the grant of this concession.

5. An estimate of the money value of the concessions actually enjoyed by railwaymen is being made in order that Government may appreciate the quantum of this concession in its proper perspective.

Registration of Applications for Lambretta Scooter by M/s. Amba Motors, Jhandewala, New Delhi

*1289. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Amba Motors, Jhandewala, New Delhi started registration of applications for the allotment of Lambretta Scooters some time in April, 1967 but so far they have not allotted any scooter;

(b) if so, when the said firm proposes to distribute scooters; and

(c) the total number of applications registered by them so far and the quarterly quota of scooters allotted to the firm ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . Messrs. Amba Motors, Jhandewala, New Delhi started registration of applications for allotment of scooters on 1st April, 1967. This firm is at present delivering scooters to those who had registered prior to 1/4/67 with Messrs. Allied Motors Limited, as the waiting list as on 1/4/67 based on the registrations prior to that date has to be cleared by both the present Distributors viz. Messrs. Allied Motors Limited, New Delhi and Messrs. Amba Motors in the chronological order of registrations out of their respective quotas, before they start deliveries to those registered after 1/4/67. Messrs. Amba Motors will start delivering scooters against their own booking after the pending waiting list as on 1/4/67 based on the registrations prior to that date has been cleared. On the basis of present production and the quota allocations made to both the distributors in Delhi, it will approximately take about two years before Messrs. Amba Motors are able to start deliveries against the bookings made with them.

(c) There are 2,433 applications registered for allotment of scooters with Messrs. Amba Motors from 1/4/67 to 17/4/70 and their quota has been fixed by the manufacturers as 100 scooters per quarter.

Threat of Erosion by the River Ganga to Track to Assam (Northeast Frontier Railway)

*1290. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that erosion caused by the river Ganga has posed a grave threat to the Northeast Frontier Railway track to Assam; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this threat as also the measures taken to avert it ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) . The erosion by river Ganga on its left bank has posed a grave threat to the North Eastern (not-Northeast Frontier) Railway line between Khagaria and Mansi, which is a part of the M. G. Trunk Route to Assam. To ensure uninterrupted rail communication in this area, the Railway alignment between Khagaria and Mansi is being retired to the north by about 1.3 Kms., and the work is in progress. As decided already at an inter-ministerial meeting held in Delhi on 13.3.70 the Bihar State Irrigation Department is also required to carry out the work of temporary repairs to the joint spurs heavily damaged during last floods at the cost of the State Government of Bihar, the Railways and the Ministry of Shipping & Transport in equal proportion. The Railway

would afford necessary facilities for transport of materials by rail, the cost of the same being adjusted towards their share of cost of repairs. To enable the State Government to start this work forthwith, the Railway would also supply 2 lakhs Cft. of boulders from their resources.

As regards the permanent measures, it has been agreed between the various parties concerned, i. e., the Ministries of Railways, Transport, Irrigation & Power and the Bihar Government, that an integrated scheme should be prepared after carrying out model studies in the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona at the cost of the Ministry of Irrigation & Power. The apportionment of cost between the various parties of the long term measures will be considered after the same are formulated.

Talent Search Scheme for Blind Children

7718. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the feasibility of setting up a National Board for producing books in braille has been considered;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to draw up a talent search scheme for the blind children; and

(c) if so the details thereof and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) A comprehensive National Centre for the Blind has been set up at Dehra Dun. One of the functions of the Centre is to produce Braille literature, largely in Hindi. These Braille presses for producing literature in regional languages have also been set up with UNICEF assistance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Declaration of Bansfor Caste as Scheduled Caste

7719. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a communication requesting that Bansfor caste be declared as a Scheduled Caste;

(b) whether this caste is regarded as a Scheduled one in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, whether Government will declare this as Scheduled Caste in Bihar also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Yes,

(b) In the existing list, 'Bansphor' is a Scheduled Caste throughout the State of Rajasthan except in Ajmer district, Sunel Tappa of Jhalawar district and Abu Road Taluka of Sirohi district, 'Bansphod' is a Scheduled Caste in Ajmer district.

(c) and (d). The Joint Committee on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967 have in the report submitted to Parliament on the 17th November 1969 recommended the inclusion of Bansphor' as a synonym of 'Dom' in Bihar. The Bill as reported by the Joint Committee is now before the House.

Indian Rail Exhibition at tourist platform of New Delhi Station

7720. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost of the Indian Rail

Exhibition displayed on the tourist platform of New Delhi Station during the second week of March, 1970;

(b) the names of stations where the Rail Exhibition was displayed with nature of goods sold and the amount of sales effected so far;

(c) the type of skilled games performed in the Exhibition with the names of prominent artistes; and

(d) the benefit that accrued from the trip of the Exhibition Train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d) . The Indian Rail Exhibition Train having been sponsored and organised by a private commercial organisation of Bombay, the information sought for is not available with the Railways, but can only be had from the Organisers.

This Exhibition Train has been leased out to the Organisation, styled as "Indian Rail Exhibition" with headquarters at Bombay and the Railways are levying charger for repairs and conversion of coaches, haulage, detention etc. as per rules.

Supply of iron ore by private mine owners to Rourkela Steel Plant

7721. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant is getting any iron ore from some private mine owners; and

(b) if so, the names of the mine owners and the quantity received from each of them during 1969–70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir. The requirements of Rourkela Steel Plant which are not met by its own captive mine, Barsua, are obtained through the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC).

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Watches by H.M.T. Ltd., Bangalore

7722. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and value of the various watches manufactured annually by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd,, Bangalore during the last three years;

(b) the number and value of watches annually sold locally and exported during the last three years, country-wise;

(c) the number and value of stocks lying on hand;

(d) the salient terms of technical collaboration with M/s. Citizen Watch Company of Japan for the manufacture of day-and date watches and by what date this agreement will be in practical operation; and

(e) the approximate amount proposed to be paid annually to the Japanese firm for technical collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Production of watches by Hindustan Machine Tools during the last three years was as follows :

Year	*Nos.*	*Value (Rs. in lakhs)*
1967–68	2,50,000	264
1968–69	3,00,000	327
1969–70	3,30,000	365*

(b) Sale of HMT watches during the last three years was as follows :

Year	Internal Sales		Exports		Total	
	Nos.	Value in rupees.	Nos.	Value in rupees.	Nos.	Value in rupees.
1967–68	2,44,492	268,46,807	931 100 watch movements	53,484	2,45,423	269,00,291
1968–69	3,01,074	332,13,522	724	39,383	3,01,798	332,42,905
*1969–70 (*Provisional)	3,33,492	359,32,000	359	21,448	3,33,851	359,53,448

The country-wise break-up of exports is as follows :—

Name of the country to which exported	1967–68		1968 69		1969–70	
	No. of watches	FOB Value	No. of watches	FOB Value	No. of watches	FOB Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
USA	12	723.12	33	1601.23	8	427.71
Canada	100 (watch movement)	1886.17	101	3346.85	104	3471.45
Sudan	–	–	–	–	6	257.26
Ceylon	–	–	1	49.81	5	257 13
Australia	42	2021.24	60	2972,21	154	12629.13
U. K.	60	2709.00	24	1138 66	14	744.18
Hongkong	–	–	–	–	25	1346.25
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	30	161.55
Iran	–	–	1	44.12	40	2154.00
Newzealand	–	–	60	2861.16	–	–
Arabia	–	–	25	1214.60	–	–
Norway	–	–	1	41.66	–	–
Egypt	50	3150.00	10	628 60	–	–
Fiji Islands	–	–	5	227 23	–	–
Libya	421	19893.51	394	24822.00	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	4	195 64	–	–
Adan	–	–	5	238 86	–	–
West Germany	7	314 74	–	–	–	–
STC (for resale against foreign exchange)	334	22560.40	–	–	–	–
Malaya	5	225 75	–	–	–	–
Total :	931 + 100 watch movements	53483 93	724	39382 66	359	21448 67

(c) Closing stock* as on 31.3. 970

*Provisional.

Nos.	Value
5054	about Rs. 5 lakhs

(d) and (e) . The Agreement between HMT and Messrs Citizen Watch Co. of Japan for manufacture of automatic watches with day-date mechanism, is in the nature of a commercial contract and it is not considered appropriate to divulge the terms thereof. The Agreement is at present under examination of the Government and will become operative after it has been approved by Government.

Manufacture of plate and figured glass

7723. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of factories manufacturing plate and figured glass with names of their collaborators ;

(b) the value of total annual requirements of the country in all types of glass and the value of glass manufactured by the above units annually ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the existing units have reduced production in 1969 and that M/s. Navin Glass works of Bombay have stopped production completely ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the units find it difficult to keep up production because of various obstacles placed in their way in getting imported components ; and

(f) if so, the practical steps taken to help this industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED) : (a) 'Plate glass' is ground and polished flat glass for which no capacity has been established in the country. However, the units borne on the books of D. G. T D., manufacturing wired and figured glass and their collaborators are :-

	Name of the Unit	*Name of the collaborator*
1.	Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Asansol.	Pilkington Bros., St. Helens, U. K.
2.	Window Glass Limited, Calcutta.	Cekop Central Handhu Zagraie, Zarego, W. Warsevia, Waraszawas, Poland.
3.	Shree Vallabh Glass Works, Anand.	No collaboration
4.	Navin Glass works, Boroda	Missisipi Glass Co., SK. Levie, Missourie, U. S. A.

(b) The estimated value of total annual requirements of all types of glass and Glassware is approximately Rs. 200 million and the value of glass (Wired and figured) manufactured by the above units is Rs. 12 million approximately.

(c) and (d) . Compared to 1968 the production during 1969 was less. M/s. Navin Glass Works of Bombay are out of production since March, 1968. This was due to insufficient indigenous demand and accummulation of stocks.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise in so far as imported components are concerned. The units are diversifying their production for other items like Catherdral Glass, heat-absorbing glass etc. to utilise their installed capacity.

Manufacture of cap lamps

7724. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and value of cap lamps required annually by the coal and other miners ;

(b) whether it is a fact that only M/s. Oldham and Son (India) Ltd. manufacture these lamps on a large scale and enjoy a monopoly in this ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to this monopoly they make undue and fantastic profits on the lamps ; and

(d) the reasons why the prices are not controlled and competitive manufacturers encouraged ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F A. AHMED): (a) to (d) . Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Issue of Railway Complimentary Passes to non-Railway persons

7725. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway complimentary passes issued to non-Railway persons under the discretionary power of the Railway Minister during the year 1969-70 and the number of passes current on the 31st March, 1970 ;

(b) the jurisdiction (i. e. whether valid for all Railways or for different Zonal Railways) and the respective period of validity ; and

(c) the criteria followed of the issue of the above passes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) 54, of which 47 were current on 31 3,1970.

(b) 49 All Railways Passes–44 for 12 months and 5 for 6 months.

3 Zonal Railway Passes for 12 months.

2 Cheque passes valid for 2 months.

(c) On a very limited scale, complimentary passes are issued to all India organisations or individuals of high repute to facilitate work considered to be of national importance, where such Government assistance is considered deserving for work humanitarian in nature or of social cultural importance and where activities of the voluntary organisation/individual cover a field wider than Governmental activities in this direction.

Gazetted and Senior posts in Railway Board

7726. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Gazetted and senior posts that have remained unfilled for one month, three months and six months and over, in the Railway Board as on the 31st March, 1970 ;

(b) the number of such posts which are filled by temporary officiating arrangements ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in filling up these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) (i) For one month to three months–Three.

(ii) Above three months but not exceeding six months Nil.

(iii) Above six months-One.

(b) Two, from amongst those in item (i) above.

(c) One of the three posts in (a) (i) above, has been filled on a regular basis from 9th April, 1970. For the other two posts, necessary action has already been initiated to select suitable officers from railways. While this is under way, the posts have been filled on a temporary officiating basis in the interest of work.

With regard to the post in item (a) (iii), orders have been issued for the appointment of a suitable officer. This is an ex-cadre post and it was necessary to draw up qualifications, field of choice, etc. for selecting a suitable incumbent which took some time.

Applications from Government employees registered for allotment of Scooters

7727. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications from Government employees registered with the Ministry for the allotment of scooter, category-wise, as on the 31st March, 1970 ; and

(b) when they are likely to get the scooters ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The total number of applications pending up to 31st March,1970 would be approximately 60,000. The applications received during 1970 have yet to be sorted out category-wise. However, the number of applications pending for allotment of scooters uptill 30th April, 1969 and the approximate period by which time the allotment of scooters will be made to these applicants is given below :

List No.	*Category*	*No. of applications pending till 30-4-69*		*approximating waiting period*	
		Vespa	*Lambretta*	*Vespa*	*Lambretta*
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	Officers drawing salary of Rs. 900/- per months & above.	699	Nil	1 Yr. 6 month.	All applications received till 1969 have been covered.
II	Executive Officers drawing salary between Rs. 500/-and 699/-.	1184	179	2 Yrs-6 months	6 months
III	Non-executive Officers drawing salary between Rs. 500/- and 899/-	4792	1528	3 Yrs-6 months	1 year
IV	Executive Officers drawing salary between Rs. 330/- and 499/-	4391	821	5 years	1 year
V	PA's/Personal staff attached to officers of the Status of Joint Secretary and above.	240	17	1 yr. 3 months	6 months
VI	Medical Officers	142	35	9 months	9 months
VII	Non executive Officers drawing salary between Rs. 350/- and Rs. 499/-	17596	4516	Over 6 years	2 yrs-3 months.

Change of name of Gandhra Station (Northern Railway)

7728. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Northern Railway has received some proposal to change the name of the Gandhra Station as ISMILA, Haryana ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the local authorities have already recommended this proposal ;

(c) if so, the time expected to be taken to implement it ; and

(d) the latest position of the matter and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes. The name proposed is ISMAILA HARYANA.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) . The Ministry of Home Affairs have decided that such proposals should be kept pending till 30th June, 1971 so that the ensuing census operation in 1971 is completed.

Absence of lighting arrangements at Asthal Bohar Station (Northern Railway)

7729. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Asthal Bohar Station is without light as yet ;

(b) whether power supply line is also available near the station ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing light there ; and

(d) the time expected to be taken for providing light there ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The electrification work of Asthal Bohar station is in hand and 90% of installation work has already been completed. The negotiations for getting power supply from Haryana State Electricity Board are under way and expected to be finalised shortly.

(d) The station is expected to be electrified with in about the next three months.

Lack of public convenience at Bahadurgarh Railway Station (Northern Railway)

7730 SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no urinal and public latrine for the passengers at the Bahadurgarh Railway Station ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the construction of the same was sanctioned by the Engineering office, a few years back ;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not constructing the same and the action taken against the persons responsible for the delay ;

(d) the number of complaints received during the last one year in this connection and the action taken thereon ; and

(e) if no action has been taken in the matter, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No ; eight latrines already exist at the station for convenience of the passengers.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

(d) No complaints have been received.

(e) Does not arise.

Opinion of Ministry of Law re- Promotion of G. D. M. O.

7731. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain references have been made by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning with regard to the promotion of the General Duty Medical Officers Grade II to G. D. M. O. Grade I under the Central Health Service;

(b) if so, the details of the references; and

(c) how long his Ministry will take to furnish reply to these references ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Four references on the subject were received from the Department of Health for advice on the 24th July, 1969, on the 28th August, 1969, on the 18th November, 1969 and on the 16th January, 1970.

(b) Legal advice given by this Ministry on various questions raised by Departments of the Government of India forms part of inter-departmental notings and it is not in the public interest to divulge the same.

(d) The four references mentioned above were returned to the Department of Health on the 26th July, 1969, the 30th August, 1969, the 19th November, 1969, and the 4th February, 1970 respectively.

डा० भगवान दास स्मारक ट्रस्ट, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली के निदेशक द्वारा किये गये अस्पृश्यता के व्यवहार के बारे में शिकायत

7732. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने डा० भगवान दास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट 2 एफ लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली–24 के निदेशक श्री कुमार पाल के विरुद्ध अस्पृश्यता का व्यवहार करने के बारे में कोई शिकायत दर्ज की है;

(ख) क्या लोक कल्याण सभा 145-बी अमर कालोनी, दिल्ली ने इस विषय पर खुले पत्र के रूप में कोई पोस्टर दीवारों में चिपकाया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणू गुहा) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली पुलिस की जानकारी में नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Billet requirements of Exporter Re-rollers

7733. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2366 on the 2nd December 1969 regarding the billet requirements of Exporter Re-rollers and state:

(a) whether the required information asked for in part (b) of the aforesaid question has since been collected; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b) . The assurance was fulfilled on 2. 4. 70. However, a statement is laid on the Table of the House giving the information. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-3334/70]

Case of Goverdhan Das Soni versus Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha

7734. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Members of Parliament have written to the Chief Election Commissioner and the Home Minister requesting him to entrust the case arising out of the recent judgements of the Supreme Court in the case of Goverdhan Das Soni versus Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha to the Central Bureau of Investigation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Election Commission has taken action to have the matter fully investigated so that appropriate and effective action can be initiated for eliminating such malpractices in future.

Management and Control of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

7735. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management and control of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation had been transferred to India;

(b) if so, the compensation, if any, paid for this transfer; and

(c) whether the management is wholly Indian now and who are the Directors and by whom they are appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). M/s. Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is still functioning in India as a foreign company as defined in Section 591 of the Companies Act It has, however, passed an ordinary resolution stating that the business of the company shall be controlled and managed with effect from 5th January, 1970 in the Republic of India or elsewhere outside the United Kingdom. The question of recognition of the Company as a domestic company which has been referred by the Company to the Government of India is under consideration in the Ministry of Finance.

(c) As per the available records, the management of the Company at present is not wholly Indian. The particulars of the present Directors of the Company and its Secretary are as follows :

Names of the directors.	*Nationality*
(1) Mr. Ian Alastair Macpherson	British
(2) Mr. John Wilson Gountlett	British
(3) Sir Owain Trevor Jenkins	British
(4) Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri	Indian
(5) Mr. Benony Bhuson Ghosh	Indian
(6) Mr. Dorab Pestonjee Maneckjee Kanga (Mg Director)	Indian
(7) Mr. Cyril August Gunther	British
(8) Mr. Salil Kumar Mitra (Secretary)	Indian

Integrated Nutrition Programme

7736. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a scheme of integrated nutrition programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DAPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have decided to introduce a nutrition scheme during 1970-71 to cover one millon children in the age group 0-3 years-half a million children in the tribal areas and half a million children in the urban slum areas. Children in the 0-1 age group will get approximately 200 calories and 8-10 grams of good quality protein, a portion of which will come from milk. Children in the 1-3 age group will get approximately 300 calories and 12 grams of protein of good quality. This scheme will be implemented through the State Governments and will be operated for 250 days in a year. Rs. 4 crores have been proposed for this scheme for the current year.

In addition to the Crash Programme, a programme of nutritional services for preschool children through Balwadis is being promoted as a Plan Scheme. A provision of Rs. 6 crores is proposed for the programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan; out of this, Rs. 20 lakhs have been provided in the budget to initiate the programme during 1970-71. The programme of supplementary feeding covering 300 calories of food plus 15 grams of protein per child per day for 250 days in a year will be promoted through Balwadis run by social welfare organisations. It is proposed to cover nearly 60,000 children under the programme through about 2000 Balwadis.

(c) Does not arise.

Accumulation of Slag

7737. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total accumulation of slag last year in the three Steel Plants of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and how much of it is likely to accumulate in the coming three years;

(b) how much of it was disposed of and what is the policy pursued to ensure the disposal of slag;

(c) whether any licences have been issued to make slag cement and granulated slag to any persons or industry and, if so, the details thereof;

(d) what is the price charged per ton of slag from A. C. C., M/s. Digvijay Cement Co. and M/s. Jaipur Udyog Co. for their factories at Jamul Bhilai Gujarat and Rajasthan and the cost of haulage per ton of the slag to the respective sites of the factory;

(e) whether there is any proposal to restrict the disposal of slag and to make slag cement and granulated slag by unemployed technicians and small scale sector; and

(f) whether any steps have been taken to put up a slag cement factory in public sector and whether the Cement Corporation of India has been moved in this regard and if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b) . Plant-wise position is as under :-

Plant	Slag Arisings (In Million tonnes) during 1969-70	during 1970-71 1972-73	Disposal of Slag
Bhilai steel Plant	1.77	5.8	Blast Furnace Slag granulated in the Slag Granulation Plant and is sold to a number of private parties. The entire arisings of Open Hearth Slag are at present being dumped, but the question of recovery/reuse of this slag is under consideration.
Durgapur Steel Plant	*6.0 *Represents total accumulations up to the end of 1969-70.	2.5 to 3.0	So far about 1,00,000 tonnes of Blast Furnace slag has been disposed of. A long term agreement has been concluded for the supply of molten slag with M/s. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co.
Rourkela Steel Plant	1.13	4.25	A letter of intent has been issued to a party for the sale of molten Blast Furnace slag for granulation. A letter of intent has also been issued to another party for acceptance of quantity of Steel Melting Shop slag for making fertilisers.

(c) At present, slag cement is produced by the following factories :-

(1) Chaibasa Cements.
(2) Jamul Cement Works.
(3) Mysore Iron & Steel Limited.
(4) Digvijay Cement Co.
(5) Jaipur Udyog Limited.
(6) Kymore Cement Works
(7) Bagalkot Cement Co.

Industrial licences for manufacture of slag cement has been issued to another five parties; but these were revoked/cancelled as they did not take effective steps.

(d) As a matter of commercial parctice, the sale prices are not divulged.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The Cement Corporation of India has not so far been moved to produce slag cement. The Corporation have, however, indicated to Hindustan Steel Ltd., their tentative requirement of 1,80,000 to 2,00,000 tonnes of granulated slag from Bhilai from mid 1971. At one time Hindustan Steel Ltd. had formulated a scheme for the setting up of a slag cement plant, but it was later dropped.

Visit of Indian Delegation to U.K. to study Development of Small Industries

7738. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indian Delegation

visited Britain in the month of February, 1970 to study the measures adopted by the British Government to develop small industries, particularly incentives offered to industries to stretch into the backward regions of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. The terms of reference of the Delegation were to study dispersal of industries into backward areas and also the development of small scale industries on a sub-contracting basis.

(b) The delegation returned from their tour only in the first week of April and have not submitted their report yet.

Multi-purpose Regional Development with the help of N. I. D. C. in a West Asian country

7739. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some West Asian country has ratained the services of the National Industrial Development Corporation of India for a $ 8 billion multi-purpose regional development programme;

(b) if so, on what terms and the details of the programme; and

(c) the name of that country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial Aid to Scheduled Caste people for construction of houses

7740 SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision was made to give financial aid to the Scheduled Caste people for the construction of Houses in Delhi;

(b) if so, how much amount was sanctioned by the Delhi Administration for this purpose during the financial year 1969-70;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste people together with the amount paid to them as subsidy for the construction of houses; and

(d) how many applications for aid are still pending with the Harijan Welfare Department of the Delhi Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 12.00 Lakhs.

(c) 3,344 Scheduled Caste persons were paid a subsidy of Rs. 11,99,973 for the construction of houses.

(d) 1443.

Ashram Type of Education for Tribal Children

7741. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has recommended the Ashram type of education for tribal children in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

(DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Paras 2.20 to 2.24 of the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1968-69, which has been laid on the Table of the House are relevant in this regard. 'Ashram type schools' in one of the approved schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The State Governments are concerned with the implementation of the scheme subject to the availability of funds. Copies of the Report have been sent to all the State Governments.

Industrial Survey of untapped resources

7742. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government, in consultation with the State Governments, are contemplating to initiate a new policy under the Fourth Plan for covering the uptapped areas, but rich in re-sources, for industrial development and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is proposed to undertake an industrial survey of such areas in each State and, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked under the Fourth Plan for the industrial development of such areas in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The assessment of the potentialities for industrial development of a State or areas therein is undertaken by the State Government concerned through suitable agencies, as considered appropriate for the purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

इस्पात की प्लेटों और इस्पात की चादरों का उत्पादन

7743. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में इस्पात की प्लेटों और इस्पात की चादरों की मांग कितनी थी और उनका उत्पादन कितना था और इस सम्बन्ध में चौथी योजना के अन्त तक क्या स्थिति होगी; और

(ख) औद्योगिक विकास तथा वेगनों और पाइपों के अत्यधिक निर्यात को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्लेटों और चादरों के उत्पादन लक्ष्य में कितनी वृद्धि हो जायेगी ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) गत तीन वर्ष में प्लेटों और चादरों की मांग के बारे मे ठीक जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, प्लेटों और चादरों की खपत, जो देशीय उत्पादन में आयात को जोड़कर निकाली गई है, निम्नलिखित थी :–

हजार टन

वस्तु	1967–68		1968–69		1969-70(अप्रैल,69-फरवरी, 70)	
	खपत	उत्पादन	खपत	उत्पादन	खपत	उत्पादन
प्लेटें	374.6	335.1	404.9	364.5	285.7	260.0
चादरें	554.7	520.6	698.5	601.1	579.2	523.5

भूतकाल में सभी चपटे उत्पादों की समस्त मांग की पूर्ति नहीं की जा सकी है परन्तु अपूरित मांग की मात्रा के बारे में बताना बहुत कठिन है।

चौथी योजना के अन्त में संभावी मांग और उपलब्धि नीचे दिखाई गई है:—

	हजार टन 1973–74	
वस्तु	मांग	उपलब्धि
प्लेटें	833	342
चादरें	1,837	1,674

(ख) घरेलू मांग और निर्यात की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए चतुर्थ योजना का लक्ष्य उत्पादकता और स्रोतों की उपलब्धि की सीमा तक निश्चित किया गया है। चतुर्थ योजना में और वृद्धि की संभावना नहीं है।

Demands of Muslim women of Gurgeon

7744. SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Muslim women had organised a mass rally at Gurgaon in Haryana recently to urge Government to bring about reforms in their personal law which is outdated, antiquarian and primitive, with a view to emancipating the Muslim womanhood from social bondage; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRE OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) A report appeared in certain newspapers that in Gurgaon a group of Muslim women took out a procession protesting against polygamy.

(b) The Government do not propose to take any action for the present as there is no uniformity of views in the matter among different sections of the community.

Goods Train accident at level-crossing at Rupsa

7745. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Goods train hit a station wagon at a level crossing at Rupsa, about 200 kilometres from Cuttack;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed in the accident ;

(c) the reasons for keeping the crossing unmanned; and

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the families of the deceased ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) On 3.3.1970 train No. 5 5 Up Goods ran into a station wagon at an unmanned level crossing between Up Starter and Advanced Starter signals of Rupsa station.

(b) Three.

(c) The quinquennial census of road traffic at this level crossing for the period 1963 to 1968 did not justify the manning of this level crossing.

(d) No claim for compensation has been received so far.

Consignment of Indian Medicines booked from Gola Gokaran Nath Railwry Station

7746. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a consignment of Indian medicines booked under P. W. B. No. 9493 of 1st August, 1967 from Gola Gokaran Nath Railway Station

on the North Eastern Railway was received at Meerut City Station on the 3rd August, 1967 and its open delivery was granted to the consignee ;

(b) if so, whether the 'damages and deficiency advice' issued in this connection by the Parcel staff of Meerut City Station is fictitious ;

(c) if so, the amount of claim paid by the Railway Administration ; and

(d) the action taken against the staff at fault ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The 'damages and deficiency certificate' issued in this case is suspected to be fictitious.

(c) A claim of Rs. 1,097.48 was paid in this case.

(d) Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the employee held responsible.

Introduction of Diesel Engines on Trivandrum-Ernakulam Section

7747. SHRI MANGALATHU MADAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal or a suggestion pending with the Railway Board for the introduction of diesel engines on the Trivandrum-Ernakulam Section ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) . Yes. The question of dieselisation of Trivandrum- Erankulam Section along with other sections and their *inter-se* priorities within the available resources is under examination. The requirements of this section would be kept in view while finalizing the dieselisation Plan.

Expansion of M/s. Phillips Co.

7748. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Phillips Company enjoys monopoly in Lamp Industry in the country ;

(b) if so, the reason for allowing further expansion to them ;

(c) whether they have received undue favour because of their close association with one of the senior officers of his Ministry ; and

(d) if so, whether investigation has been made in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A AHMED) : (a) and (b) . Two major items in the electric lamp industry are GLS lamps and fluorescent tubes. In so far as these items are concerned, there are over 10 units under production including M/s Philips (India) Ltd. Against a total production during 1969 of GLS-88.88 million nos. and fluorescent tubes 10.20 million nos. Philips India accounted for GLS 18.5 million nos. (19%) and fluorescent tubes 3.70 million nos. (36%). M/s. Phillips do not, therefore, enjoy a monopoly in the industry but they hold a dominant position in respect of fluorescent tubes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Tannery Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.

7749. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Cooper Allen, Kanpur now known as the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. has started full production ;

(b) if not, the reason for the same ; and

(c) when full production is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F A AHMED) : (a) to (c) . The Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. at present, is not working to its full production capacity because of the old and worn-out machineries, lack of orders etc. Besides, the Cooper Allen and North West Tannery Units were not in production for about 18 months at the time of take over and it takes sometime to build up the tempo of production. Full production is likely to be achieved in about 18 months time.

Increase in production at Chittarajan Locomotive Works

7750. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has increased ;

(b) if so, whether the cost of production has also been reduced ; and

(c) if so, how the price compares with TELCO ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The production of Electric Locomotives and Diesel Shunting Locomotives has increased while that of Steam Locomotives has been brought down as a measure of policy. The number of locomotives despatched from Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the last two years are given below :—

	1968-69	*1969-70*
i) Steam Locomotives		
B. G.	64	36
M. G.	–	13
ii)Electric Locos (AC)		
B. G.	29	50
iii) Diesel Shunters		
B. G.	8	31

(b) No reduction in costs has been possible due to rise in cost all round.

(c) Comparison of present day cost of M. G. (YG) locomotives produced at Chittaranjan with those made by Telco is not possible as this firm has not produced this type of locomotives after 1966.

Allotment of shops to tribal displaced persons of HEC, Ranchi

7751. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that not a single tribal displaced person from the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, has been allotted any shop in the shopping Centre in spite of the published policies of the Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative the total number of shops allotted and the number out of them allotted to the tribals who have been displaced on account of the setting up of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) to (c) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Soviet specifications in line with statutes

7752. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet standards, norms and specifications are in line with the Indian standards, norms and specifications as embodied in the Indian statutes governing boilers and pressure vessels, electrical powers and factory laws;

(b) if so, the extent of their implementation; and

(c) if not, whether the Soviets are allowed to design, instal and commission equipment in violation of the regulations ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recommendations of Joint Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967 Regarding Exclusion of Christians and Muslims from List of Scheduled Tribes

7753. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Meghalaya Government have opposed the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967 with special reference to its exclusion of Christians and Muslims from the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the grounds put forward by the Meghalaya Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a). No communication in the matter has been received from the Government of Meghalaya

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

Setting up of committee to examine problems of closed factories in West Bengal

7754. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal had appointed a Committee to examine the problems of the closed factories ;

(b) if so, what were the terms of reference;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) . (a) to (d) . Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Allowances drawn by Chairman of K. V. I. C.

7755. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has drawn travelling and other expenses for air and rail travel and also daily allowances for going to New Delhi and other places ;

(b) if so, the amount drawn on this account during the period between October, 1968 and September, 1969 with break-up of actual journeys; and

(c) the details regarding the expenditure of the Khadi Gramodyog headquarter in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT–3335/70]

जीवन स्तर ऊंचा करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को सुविधायें

7756. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों की गरीबी तथा पिछड़ेपन की जानकारी है;

(ख) क्या उन लोगों की कठिनाइयों को हल करने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार उन क्षेत्रों में कुटीर उद्योगों, लघु उद्योगों, हथकरघा तथा हस्तशिल्प उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये कुछ योजनाएं आरम्भ करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कुछ सहायता देने का है ताकि वह मध्य प्रदेश के उन क्षेत्रों के आदिवासी लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा कर सके ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) से (ग). अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3396 के उत्तर की ओर, जो 9 दिसम्बर, 1969 को दिया गया था, ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश को ऋण दिया जाना

7757. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967, 1968 तथा 1969 तक की अवधि में औद्योगिक विकास के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को कुल कितना ऋण दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या वे सभी औद्योगिक योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की गई हैं जिनके लिये ऋण दिये गये थे ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कितनी योजनाएं क्रियान्वित नहीं की गई हैं ; और

(घ) इस बीच आरम्भ की गई योजनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये लाइसेंस जारी करना

7758. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने हेतु गत वर्ष कुछ आवेदन पत्र दिये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन आवेदन पत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) किस किस्म के उद्योगों के लिये लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं ;

(घ) क्या जिन उद्योगों के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं उनमें इस बीच उत्पादन कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). 1969 में मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने हेतु सभी किस्मों के लाइसेंसों के लिए 23 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। इनमें से 16 नये उपक्रमों, 3 विद्यमान उपक्रमों का पर्याप्त विस्तार करने तथा 4 नई वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने के बारे में थे।

(ग) से (ङ) . 1969 में प्राप्त आवेदनों में से मिडगेट इलेक्ट्रोजों का निर्माण करने के लिये अभी तक केवल एक 'आशय पत्र' जारी किया गया है। फिर भी, 1969 से पूर्व प्राप्त आवेदनों पर पिछले वर्ष 3 लाइसेंस और एक 'आशय पत्र' जारी किया गया है। ये तीन लाइसेंस (1) अल्यूमिनियम पिस्स, अल्यूमिनियम एलाय पिस्स, अल्युमिनियम की सिल्लियों और पिण्डों, (2) एल्यूमिनियम रोल्ड सेमिस, एक्सट्रेडेड सेमिस; और कच्चे लोहे ग्रेनुएटेड स्लैग, क्रुड फोनोल्स इत्यादि के लिए जारी किये गये हैं। पावर कैपेसिटरों के निर्माण के लिए भी 'आशय पत्र' जारी किया गया है।

लाइसेंस अभी कार्यान्वित किये जाने की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं। चूंकि उद्योगों की स्थापना करने में सामान्यतः दो–तीन वर्ष का समय लग जाता है, अतः उद्योगों से भी अभी यह आशा नहीं की जा सकती कि उन्होंने उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर दिया होगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग

7759. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय–कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के उत्तरार्ध में और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने उद्योग स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की गई थी, और दास्तव में कितने उद्योग स्थापित किये गये थे ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित ऐसे उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है जो रेशम, लकड़ी आदि का निर्यात करके विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करते हैं और अन्य राज्यों में स्थापित उद्योगों की तुलना में, जो विदेशी मुद्रा बिल्कुल अर्जित नहीं करते हैं ये कम हैं या अधिक ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की संख्या के अनुपात में वृद्धि करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा योजना आयोग ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय–कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) और (ग) . तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के आखरी वर्षों तथा चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के क्षेत्र में प्रारम्भ की गई परियोजनाएं निम्न प्रकार हैं।

1. भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र का विस्तार
2. भोपाल स्थित भारी वैद्युत संयंत्र का विस्तार
3. नेपानगर स्थित नेपा पेपर मिल्स का विस्तार
4. कोर्बा अल्यूमीनियम, कोर्बा।

राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्र में तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के अन्तिम वर्षों में पूर्ण की गई कुछ योजनाएं इस प्रकार हैं : बिनौला विलायक निस्सकरण संयंत्र, उज्जैन, सूत कताई मिल, संवाद तथा पार अल्कोहल संयंत्र, रतलाम, इनके अतिरिक्त ग्वालियर इन्जीनियरी कारखाने तथा ग्वालियर चमड़ा कारखाना तथा टेनरी का भी विकास किया गया।

वर्तमान एककों का विस्तार के अतिरिक्त 1966 से 1969 की अवधि में प्रारम्भ की गई नई योजनाएं इस प्रकार हैं :–

1. वसा अम्ल तथा ग्लिसरीन संयंत्र ;
2. बेकार रूई को कातने का संयंत्र; तथा
3. कार्बन डायोक्साइड संयंत्र।

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्र में राज्य में विद्यमान परियोजनाओं के विस्तार तथा नई परियोजनाएं जैसे तांबे की छड़ें, कागज चढ़े कन्डक्टर, बिना बुनाई के वस्त्र तथा शराब निकालने का कारखाना तथा सालिड कार्बन डायोक्साइड संयंत्र के लिए व्यवस्था प्रस्तावित है।

लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में राज्य उद्योग निदेशक के पास पंजीकृत एककों की संख्या 1966 के 5224 से 1969 में बढ़कर 13031 हो गई है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्र में उद्योगों तथा खनिजों के लिए 875 करोड़ रु० की तथा लघु तथा ग्रामोद्योग के लिए 6.00 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी संकलित की जा रही है। और उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Employment of Physically-Handicapped persons in Manipur

7760. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether physically handicapped persons are given employment in the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) if so, how many of them applied for jobs and how many were given employment; and

(c) whether the Government of Manipur give concessions and due consideration in regard to the employment of the handicapped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(c) Physically handicapped persons have been allocated Priority No. III by the National Employment Service for the purpose of submission against Central Government vacancies. This also applies to the Employment Exchange in Imphal. Physically handicapped persons are also allowed relaxation in the upper age limit by 5 years for the purpose of entry into class III and IV Central services.

Circular to Stations re. concession to religious groups, organisations etc.

7761. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has issued circular to all the Railway Stations that concession be given to members of religious groups or organisations and persons travelling by Rail for religious purposes; and

(b) if so, the nature of the circular in detail and the date from which it was given effect to ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign consultants in India

7762. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign consultants at present working in the country under collaboration agreements;

(b) whether the number of such foreign consultants has increased during the last three years; and

(c) whether any progress has been made to replace such consultants by Indian consultants and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is attached.

Statement

It is presumed that the question relates to foreign technicians at present working in the country under collaboration agreements. Their number is not readily available. Government are, however, collecting data in respect of foreign short-term technicians

drawing total monthly emoluments exceeding Rs. 2000/- and who are exempted from payment of income-tax on their remuneration. The information is collected purely on a voluntary basis and there is no statutory obligation on industrial and commercial undertakings to furnish this information.

2. The statement below shows the number of foreign short-term technicians engaged by foreign companies, Indian companies and Government Undertakings, on total emoluments exceeding Rs. 2000/-per month, as on the 1st January of each year from 1967 to 1969. It will be seen from the Statement that the total number of foreign technicians employed by companies in the private and public sectors has been declining and stood at 1504 as on 1st January 1969 as compared to 1,897 as on 1st January, 1967.

Years as on 1st January	Foreign Companies	Indian Companies	Government undertakings	Total No. of foreign technicians employed.
1967	411	167	1319	1897
1968	292	125	1147	1564
1969	285	108	1111	1504

3. The cases of foreign technicians coming to India for employment in Industrial enterprises are screened by technical authorities and while giving permission, it is generally stipulated that arrangements would be made to train Indian counterparts who should ultimately take over the jobs for which foreign technicians have been permitted to be employed for specified periods.

Production in Bhilai Steel Plant

7763. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a report published in the *Hindustan Standard* dated 2nd April, 1970, the General Manager of the Bhilai Steel Plant is reported to have claimed that the Plant will soon achieve the production upto its rated capacity;

(b) if so, the time by which the above assurance will be implemented;

(c) the position with regard to other Steel Plants in public sector in so far as the production to their rated capacity is concerned; and

(d) the time by which they will attain their rated capacity of production as in the Bhilai Steel Plant ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The General Manager stated that the Plant is now well set to achieve its rated capacity at the second stage.

(b) During 1970-71, the production of ingot steel is expected to be 2.25 million tonnes. The Plant is expected to achieve the full rated capacity in another two years or so.

(c) and (d). Rourkela Steel Plant produced 1.1 million tonnes of ingot steel during 1969-70 while production during 1970-71 is planned at 1.5 million tonnes. Every attempt will be made thereafter to reach the rated capacity of 1.8 million tonnes. Durgapur Steel Plant produced 0.82 million tonnes of ingot steel during 1969-70. During 1970-71, the production of ingot steel planned is 1.1 million tonnes. However, having regard to the industrial relations at the Plant, it is difficult to say when the Plant will achieve the rated capacity.

C B. I. Report on activities of Officers of Durgapur Steel Plant

7764. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has enquiries into the activities of some Officers of the Durgapur Steel Plant on charges of corruption;

(b) whether in its report submitted to the Ministry, the C. B. I. has suggested that six top Officers of the Durgapur Steel Plant should be suspended immediately;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision to implement the decision; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and whether Government would also lay a copy of the said C. B. I. report on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). It is not clear to which particular case the Honourable Member is referring to. There are a few cases which have been brought to the notice of this Ministry. In all these cases only preliminary investigations have been completed and no detailed reports have been received. In no case have the C. B. I. recommended suspension of any officer. When the detailed reports are received, appropriate action will be taken in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

Indo-Soviet agreement for setting up a design Bureau in Hindustan Steel Ltd.

7765. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI KARTIK ORAON :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into any agreement with Gipromez for setting up a Design Bureau in the Hindustan Steel Ltd. independent of the parent body ;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement ; and

(c) the status and foundation of the new organisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir, but Hindustan Steel have initialled an agreement with Tyajpromexport of the U. S. S. R. for collaboration with the Central Engineering and Design Bureau.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

Creation of joint sector for Industrialisation

7766. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri N.H. Tata, a prominent industrialist of Bombay, urged Government and industrialists to work for the creation of a joint sector in which both the private and public sectors could gainfully cooperate and speed up industrialisation in the country ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The newsreport appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 5th February, 1970 regarding Shri N. H. Tata's statement on creation of joint sector for speedy industrialisation has come to Government's notice.

(b) Government has already accepted in principle, the joint sector concept suggested in the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. It will be Government's endeavour to apply the concept in the case of major projects taken up by private enterprise groups. There would be a greater degree of participation in management in the case of mojor projects involving substantial assistance from public financial institutions.

Demand for Rajdhani Express From Delhi to Pathankot, Amritsar, Ahmedabad and Ferozepur

7767. SHRI ABDUL GANI DAR :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajdhani Express is available for Delhi-Calcutta and not available for Delhi-Pathankot, Delhi-Amritsar, Delhi-Ahmedabad and Delhi-Ferozepur ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether these sections would be preferred for introducing fast trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Apart from traffic considerations, introduction of high speed trains such as the Rajdhani Express, requires considerable investigations and adequate resources. These being limited, priorities have to be drawn up taking all the above factors into consideration

(c) Accordingly, investigations and feasibility studies are in progress for the Delhi-Ahmedabad Metre Gauge and Delhi Bombay Broad Gauge.

Follow-up action on Dutt Committee report on Industrial Licensing Policy

7768. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government on Dutt Committee report on the Industrial Licensing Policy ;

(b) the details of reactions received by Government on the steps taken by them on this report ; and

(c) the benefits and implications which Government expect from these steps ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) . Government has examined the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee and also announced certain modifications in the licensing policy keeping in view the need for relaxing controls as far as possible to accelerate industrial development in the country but, at the same time, avoiding concentration of economic power and achieving other Socio-economic aims. Copies of the Press Note dated 18-2-70 and two notifications dated 19.2.70 issued in this regard were placed on the Table of the House as enclosures to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 311 on 24 2.70. Later, a copy each of the notification issued on 28.2.70 and Press Note issued on 13 3.70 was also placed on the Table of the House as enclosure to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 3819 on 24.3.70. Government considers that the various policy changes in industrial licensing announced by it are best suited to the country at the present stage of its development and in the context of its overall social objectives. Government expects that the new licensing policy will ensure greater freedom and opportunity for entrepreneurs, particularly small and medium entrepreneurs, whether existing or new and also accelerate the growth of production and the building up of a diversified industrial base for the country. These changes have been generally welcomed by the various representative interests including industry.

Death of persons due to fire at Narnaul and Rewari Railway Stations (Western and Northern Railways)

7769. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed at Narnaul and Rewari Railway stations due to fire on the 30th and 31st January, 1970;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes of fire; and

(c) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) As a result of firing (and not due to fire), two persons were killed at Rewari station premises on 30.1 1970; and on 31.1.1970 at Narnaul one person who received injuries, died later in hospital.

(b) In both the cases of firing, Magisterial enquiries were ordered.

(c) Firing at Rewari has been held justified and the verdict on the firing at Narnaul is still awaited.

Bye-elections for Assembly seats in Haryana

7770. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme of holding bye-elections in Haryana for the Assembly seats lying vacant has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, Constituency-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT–3336/70]

Allotment of steel sheets to Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay

7771. SHRI SITARAM KESRI . Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of 18 gauge and 24 gauge steel sheets alloted by the D. G. T. D. to Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co., Bombay since 1959 for manufacturing oil barrels and small drums;

(b) the particulars of import licences issued to this firm for manufacturing oil barrels and small drums on the recommendations of the D. G. T. D. since 1959;

(c) the quantity of steel sheets of various gauges received by them from M/s. Standard Vacuum Oil Refinery Co. for manufacturing bitumen drums on their account since 1959;

(d) the quantity of steel sheets received by them from the Indian Oil Corporation for manufacturing oil barrels on their account till this date; and

(e) the quantity of steel sheets of various gauges received by them from other sources ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F A. AHMED) : (a) to (e) . The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Violation of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company

7772. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 467 on the 17th March, 1970 regarding the violation of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company and state :

(a) whether Government have since completed the examination of the additional information obtained from M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, the approximate time by which the examination would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) . The matter is being examined and as soon as a decision is taken it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Theft of steel in transit

7773. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering has complained to the Railways against the large scale pilferage of steel etc. in transit;

(b) the value of the steel and steel products lost due to pilferage in transit during the last year; and

(c) whether any Railway employee has been punished for negligence causing loss in transit of steel ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Financing of small scale industries

7774. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to entrust the responsibility of financing the small scale industries to the State instead of the present system of financing directly by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . The financing of small scale industries is at present done by the State Government, its agencies and the Banks and not by the Central Government.

Dieselisation of Railways Jeopardising Economy of the Country

7775. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that progressive dieselisation of the Railways is seriously jeopardising the economy of the country;

(b) whether Government are in a position to halt this dieselisation and use steam locomotives to arrest the decline in coal production and to stop the closure of mines and growing unemployment among miners, mining engineers and employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) The implication that dieselisation has caused a crisis in the coal industry is not correct. Railways dieselisation programme is necessary to cater for the additional traffic which is being generated in the successive Plans The total coal consumption on the Railways has not materially gone down on account of dieselisation so far and this could not therefore have caused any unemployment in the mines.

(c) Modernisation is essential if the Railways have to fulfil the tasks expected of them. The coal industry has been one of the first beneficiaries of modern traction as, without this, coal could not have been moved in adequate quantities.

इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग के लिए संगठन की स्थापना

7776. **श्री रणवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : **क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय इन्जीनियरिंग संघ के अध्यक्ष श्री बासक ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि ब्रिटेन की इण्डस्ट्रियल रिआर्गनाइजेशन कार्पोरेशन के समान एक संग-

ठन की स्थापना की जाये जिससे इन्जीनियरिंग उद्योग में कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाई जा सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) सरकार इन्जीनियरिंग उद्योग के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय–कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग) . इन्डियन इन्जीनियरिंग एसोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष ने सुझाव दिया है कि भारत में पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के क्षेत्र की समस्याओं का इसे सुदृढ़ बनाने के उद्देश्य से विशिष्ट विश्लेषण किया जाये जैसा कि ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में औद्योगिक पुनर्गठन आयोग ने इन्हीं परिस्थितियों में किया था जबकि उन के समक्ष ऐसी समस्यायें प्रस्तुत हुई थी। सरकार ने इस सुझाव पर कोई विशिष्ट कार्यवाही नहीं की है क्योंकि सरकार के विचार में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति मध्यम तथा लघु उद्यमियों को अवसर प्रदान करने तथा इसके साथ साथ आर्थिक सत्ता के केन्द्रीयकरण को रोकने के अतिरिक्त औद्योगिक विकास को द्रुतगामी बनाने के लिए पर्याप्त है। तथापि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के संदर्भ में पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के क्षेत्र की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए उत्पादन में विविधता लाकर तथा उत्पादन की नई दिशाओं को प्रारम्भ कर संयंत्र क्षमता का पूर्णतम लाभ उठाने के प्रयास प्रस्तावित हैं। पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के निर्यात के संवर्द्धन के लिए सतत् प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे।

Bye-elections to Lok Sabha from Hoshiarpur and Buldana Parliamentary Constituencies

7777. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any election programme has been finalised for holding bye-elections to Lok Sabha from Hoshiarpur (Punjab) and Buldana (Maharashtra) Parliamentary Constituencies ; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b) . No bye-election is pending from Hoshiarpur Parliamentary Constituency in Punjab. The bye-election in Buldana Parliamentary Constituency is in progress and the poll was on the 26th Aprial, 1970.

Opening of a school for children of Railway Employees at Chandigarh

7778. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no school near the Railway Station, Chandigarh for the sons and daughter of the Railways employees and they have to travel several miles to attend even primary classes ;

(b) if so, whether the employees have demanded the starting of a school in the Railway Premises ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) There are primary schools in the adjoining villages, namely Mani Majra and Mauli, within a radius of 1½ miles from the Railway Station, Chandigarh.

(b) Yes.

(c) Education being primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the matter is under correspondence with Chandigarh Administration for opening a primary school near the Railway Station.

Longer Hours of duty for Clerks at Chandigarh Station

7779. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased

to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been brought to the notice of Government that the staff posted at Chandigarh Railway Station is inadequate ;

(b) whether due to the inadequacy of staff, some Clerks have to perform twelve to sixteen hours duties instead of the usual eight hours duty ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c) . Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

Bengali Music and News Bulletin in Rajdhani Express

7780. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Bengali speaking passengers travel by the Rajdhani Express ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not including Bengali music and Bengali News items of AIR for the benefit of large number of Bengali speaking passengers;

(c) whether arrangement would be made for Tagore songs and other standard Bengali music and Bengali News items in the Rajdhani Express; and

(d) whether more instrumental music like 'Shehnai', 'Sitar', 'Violen' etc. would also be included ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Information about passengers booked by Rajdhani Express or any other train according to the language spoken by them is not maintained.

(b) and (c) . Indian as well as Western music is played on the public address system on the Rajdhani Express. In addition, AIR, Yividh Bharati programmes, if they are on the air during the journey of the train, are also relayed on the public address system. Announcements are made in English and Hindi only so that they cater for the bulk of passengers on the train. The existing arrangements suit the majority of passengers who travel by the train.

(d) Music relayed on the Rajdhani Express is under constant review and necessary additions and alterations are made from time to time.

Supply of Drinking Water and Sale of Tea to III Class passenger in long distance trains

7781. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no facility is provided for drinking water and night security in III class compartments of the trains running between long distances ;

(b) whether tea supplied by the Station vendors at the Railway stations is usually nothing but extracts of tea leaves or dusts boiled several times, which means in the name of tea actually harmful tonic acid liquor is supplied to the III Class Railway Passengers ; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to meet these grievances of the III Class Railways passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No. Adequate arrangements are made by the Railways to supply drinking water to passengers at all stations and in stopping trains. Water trolleys provided at important stations are placed on platforms at short intervals so that passengers of all bogies can be served with drinking water. Watermen carying water in buckets with "lotas" also walk along the length of the train and supply drinking water to passengers according to demand.

Cool drinking water has also been provided in containers in some First class corridor type coaches and Third class sleeper coaches, It is proposed to extend this

facility by stages to cover important long distance trains.

Apart from tightening up the normal Police arrangements by the Government Railway Police, such as keeping watch at important stations and periodical raids to round up criminals and anti-social elements, State Governments have taken additional security measures by way of providing escorts on important night passenger trains in affected areas

(b) No. Frequent checks are exercised to ensure that the quality of tea sold to passengers is satisfactory. Suitable action is taken in cases where tea sold is not found to be of requisite standard.

(c) Does not arise.

Disposal of Steel Scraps from Steel Plants

7782. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure followed in the disposal of steel scraps from the Steel Plants; and

(b) whether the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra etc. have asked for a regular supply of steel scraps and raw meterials for the small scale industries in these States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Presumably the reference is to defective Steel Sheets and Sheet cuttings. These are not within the purview of the Joint Plant Committee and Producers are free to sell these. Hindustan Steel Limited have been advised to sell the bulk of their arisings through their stockyards to actual users on the recommendation of the Directors of Industries of the States concerned. However, the position is being reviewed in consultation with the Joint Plant Committee, with a view to evolve a uniform Policy for all Main Producers.

(b) Reference regarding supply of raw materials for Small Scale Industries generally have been received from the States of Andhra, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुक स्टालों के ठेकेदार

7781. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) समूचे देश में रेलवे के किन स्टेशनों पर बुक स्टालों की व्यवस्था है तथा प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन पर कितने कितने बुक स्टाल हैं,

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक स्टेशन के ठेकेदारों के नाम, पदनाम तथा पते क्या हैं;

(ग) प्रत्येक ठेकेदार को किन शर्तों पर ठेका दिया गया है तथा ठेके की अवधि कितनी है ;

(घ) प्रत्येक ठेके की अवधि किस तारीख को समाप्त होगी; और

(ङ) प्रत्येक ठेकेदार अपने कर्मचारियों को किन शर्तों पर नियुक्त करता है और उनके द्वारा कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले वेतन तथा अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ), भारतीय रेलों के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर 184 बुक स्टाल ठेकेदार हैं जिनके पास 652 बुक स्टाल हैं। प्रत्येक बुक स्टाल के ठेकेदार का नाम और पता इसके साथ उन स्टेशनों के नाम जहां बुक स्टाल हैं और ठेका समाप्त होने की तारीख से सम्बन्धित सूचना संकलित करने के लिए वृहद आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने पड़ेंगे जिसमें काफी परिश्रम और समय लगेगा जिसके अनुरूप इससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम नहीं होंगे।

यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी खास बुक स्टाल ठेकेदार या ठेकेदारों के नाम बता सकें जिनके बारे में सूचना अपेक्षित है तो ऐसी सूचना इकट्ठी की जा सकती है और दी जा सकती है।

(ङ) यह मामला ऐसा है जो बुक स्टाल के ठेकेदारों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच तय होना चाहिये, इससे रेलवे का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

Construction of Muri Gram Bridge

7784. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any letter from a former employee of the Hind Construction Corporation about the faulty construction of Muri Gram Bridge by the Corporation;

(b) if so, the substance of the complaint; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes. A complaint from Shri Raj Kumar Anand, former Munshi of Hind Construction Corporation, was received through the Hon'ble Member.

(b) The complaint is about the sub-standard work executed by M/s. Hind Construction Corporation.

(c) The matter is under investigation.

Through compartment from Mangalore to Bombay in West Coast Express

7785. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities have decided to attach a through compartment from Mangalore to Bombay to the West Coast Express from the Ist April, 1970;

(b) in view of the fact that previously the through compartment was attached to No. 2 Mangalore-Madras Mail which stopped at several stations to North Kerala and also in view of the fact that the present arrangements will cause grave inconvenience to passengers, whether Government would issue orders not to alter the original arrangement; and

(c) if not; the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes. With effect from 1st April 1970, the through third class 3-tier sleeper coach between Bombay and Mangalore has been switched over to run by Nos. 13/14 Bombay-Madras Janata Express, 27/28 West Coast Express and 29/30 Malabar Express twins via Arkonam and Shoranur.

(b) and (c). No. Nos. 29/30 Malabar Express by which the through coach is hauled between Shoranur and Mangalore stop at all stations on this section where 1/2 Madras-Mangalore Mails stop except at Parpanangadi where No. 1 Mail only stops. In addition, 29/30 Malabar Expresses stop at a few more stations on this section where Nos. 1/2 Mails do not stop. Therefore, the facility of through coach for passengers from all important stations on Shoranur-Mangalore section is still available. Moreover, according to the revised arrangement the overall journey time of the through coach for passengers from Mangalore to Bombay has been reduced by as much as 7 hours and 40 minutes and by 5 hours and 55 minutes in the return direction.

Paper Mill in Palamau District of Bihar

7786. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move for the opening of a paper mill in Palamau District of Bihar as there is abundance of bamboo in the forest of Palamau;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

Over-Bridge at Railway Crossing of Ranchi-Ch ibasa Road

7787. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of an overbridge or a bye-pass at the Railway crossing of Ranchi-Chaibasa road as the public are seriously handicapped and traffic badly affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the construction of a road overbridge on the Ranchi Chaibasa road between Ranchi and Hatia Stations. If so, the proposal is under consideration.

(b) The proposed road overbridge is to cater for four lane road traffic. According to the agreed terms, the Railway has to bear the cost of two lane bridge amounting to Rs. 18.86 lakhs out of a total cost of Rs. 45.72 lakhs and the remaining cost is to be borne by the State Government. Plan and estimates prepared by the Railway have been sent to the State Government in December, 1969, for their acceptance. Their reply is still awaited.

(c) Do not arise.

Report of Commissionner of Railway Safety

7789. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety has stated that accidents during 1968-69 have been less than in 1967-68;

(b) if so, whether the Railway accidents were higher in the country during 1968-69;

(c) whether in the report the attack on the Railway property by the agitators, which caused a heavy damage, has not been taken into consideration; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to reduce Railway accidents in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This aspect has not been considered in the report.

(d) Does not arise.

Confirmation of Staff in Signal and Telecommunications Department

7790. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the confirmation of staff in the Signal and Telecommunications department of the Indian Railway is not being regularly done, and the staff even after 8 years of their services in the particular grades are not yet confirmed; and

(b) if so, what action the Administration proposes to take to redress this grievance of the staff and when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Standardisation of Designations and Jobs to end disparities on Railways

7791. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Divisions of the various Zones and also various Zones of the Indian Railways maintain their own separate designations of various cadres of the Signal and Telecommunications staff with the result that two employees performing the same or equivalent duties are known in respective regions by different designations and are given different emoluments;

(b) whether such invidious distinction in designations gives a handle to the authorities to make an unjust and inequitable discrimination between the employees in respect of their salaries and other emoluments although they are performing the same job; and

(c) whether Government propose to end these disparities by standardisation of designations and jobs and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Death of a Harijan Sweeper working at New Delhi Railway Station due to alleged excessive beating by G. R. P., Delhi

7792. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Harijan named Balbir, who was working as a sweeper at New Delhi Railway Station (TXRI) Coaching, New Delhi, Northern Railway) died of excessive beating by G. R. P. Delhi in a false case and his dead body was thrown from a running train near Sonepat Railway Station from where it was recovered later on; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint any Commission to investigate the case throughly ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The inquest proceedings conducted by Government Railway Police revealed that this was a case of suspected suicide. Police investigation is stil in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Monopolies in Industry

7793. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has discovered in preliminary studies that practically every industry in the country contains monopolistic firms or dominant undertakings as defined in the Monopolies Act;

(b) if so, whether it also appears that the number of monopolistic firms will be greatly in excess of the dominant undertakings;

(c) if so, what are the other points made in the preliminary studies; and

(d) the steps are being taken to remove the draw-backs in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Since, no such studies of all industries have yet been made by Department of Compaoy Affairs, it is not possible to say that practically every industry in the country contains monopolistic firms or dominant undertakings as defined in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Licence for setting up Cement Factory at Nimbahere (Rajasthan)

7794. SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the licence to establish a cement factory at Nimbahere (Rajasthan) was granted to J. K. Group and what were the terms and conditions of such licences;

(b) whether it is a fact that the progress of the said project so far has been too slow and that the management is too reluctant to speed up the completion of the factory;

(c) the facilities and concession allowed by the State Government to this project for supply of power, water and loans;

(d) how much agricultural land was acquired for this project and what was the compensation paid to the agriculturists; and

(e) whether all this fertile land which was being utilized for agricultural production, remained unproductive during all these years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Only a letter of Intent was issued on 18.8.1965 for the setting up of a cement factory at Kotputli near Dabla Station (Rajasthan) for the manufacture of 4 lakh tonnes of portland cement. The cement industry was exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, from May 1966 and it is understood that the party has changed the location to Nimbahera (Rajasthan). No industrial licence as such was granted to J. K. Group for the setting up of a cement factory at Nimbahera.

(b) The progress appears to be slow. Government has no information about the reluctance of the Management to speed up the completion of the factory as the industry had been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 with effect from 13th May, 1966.

(c) The State Government of Rajasthan has allowed the following facilities for the project :

(i) Necessary land for the project has been arranged by the State Government.

(ii) The State Government, through Rajasthan State Electricity Board, has agreed to supply power for operational purposes of the plant.

(iii) The State Government, in the Department of Irrigation, has permitted the party to pump water from the nearly perennial river Kadmali.

(iv) Mining leases in respect of limestone and red ochre have been granted by the State Government.

(v) The State Government, through its Public Works Department, had diverted the State Highway at the cost of the Company as it was running at over limestone deposits.

(vi) It has allowed a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs for this project to the Company.

(d) and (e) . 403 acres of land has been taken over for the factory, colony and expansion purposes for the project. Out of this, 152 acres of land was reportedly under cultivation and the remaining 251 acres was barren land vesting in the State Government. Private land was surrendered to the State Government by Khatedars and the State Government transferred, by way of lease for 99 years, the total 403 acres of land on payment of Rs. 94,600/ by way of premium by the Company. Besides the said premium an yearly lease rent of Rs. 11,190/- is reserved for the State Government. Actual compensation

paid to Private land-owners through the State Government was Rs. 1,65,330/-.

मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियर्स द्वारा राजस्थान में एक ढलवां लोहे बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित किया जाना

7795. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेहरा** : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई के मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियर्स को राजस्थान में उदयपुर के समीप ढलवे लोहे का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए कई वर्ष पहले एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनको स्टेशन के समीप लगभग 1200 एकड़ भूमि सस्ती दरों–पर दी गई थी ; और

(घ) क्या उक्त भूमि उनकी आवश्यकता से अधिक थी और क्या अब तक हुई प्रगति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके पास बेकार पड़ी भूमि को वापिस ले लिया जायेगा ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हां । 3–8–1962 को मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि०, बम्बई, को उदयपुर में 100,000 टन वार्षिक क्षमता का कच्चे लोहे का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिया गया था ।

(ख) फर्म ने खान के पट्टे, भूमि अर्जन, पानी और बिजली की सप्लाई का प्रबंध कर लिया है । फर्म संयंत्र और मशीनों की सप्लाई के बारे में विदेशी फर्मों के कंसोशियम से भी बात–चीत कर रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). इस जानकारी का सम्बंध राज्य सरकार से है । भारत सरकार को इस मामले में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

उत्तर रेलवे के सहायक रेल पथ निरीक्षकों के लिये क्वार्टर

7796. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में सहायक रेल पथ निरीक्षकों की संख्या में वृद्धि कर दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनको क्वार्टर देने के बारे में अभी तक कोई समुचित प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनको टाइप–1 के क्वार्टरों में रहने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके लिए क्वार्टर की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सरकार का क्या प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). हकदारी के अनुसार, क्वार्टर केवल उसी हद तक दिये जा सकते हैं जिस हद तक वे उपलब्ध रहते हैं । रेल प्रशासन द्वारा, धन की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सहायक रेल पथ निरीक्षकों और अन्य अनिवार्य कर्मचारियों के लिए अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त क्वार्टरों के निर्माण की योजना तैयार की जा रही है । जब तक क्वार्टरों बन नहीं जाते, तब तक के लिए जिस टाइप के क्वार्टर के वे हकदार हैं, उस टाइप से एक टाइप नीचे के क्वार्टर उन्हें दिये जाते हैं. लेकिन उन्हें ऐसे क्वार्टरों को अस्वीकार कर देने और अपने आवास की स्वयं व्यवस्था करने का विकल्प दिया गया है ।

सेंट्रल रेलवे में कुछ पदों की प्रतिशतताओं में असमानता

7797. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में वर्गीकृत पदों में तार बाबुओं, ट्रेन क्लर्कों तथा वाणिज्यिक क्लर्कों की प्रतिशतता कितनी है तथा उक्त पदों में टिकट कलैक्टरों तथा चल टिकट निरीक्षकों की प्रतिशतता कितनीहै ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त दो प्रतिशतताओं में भारी असमानता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस असमानता को दूर करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता हैं जिसमें रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिशतता दी गयी है । **[ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-3337/70]**

(ख) से (घ) . चूंकि इनमें से प्रत्येक कोटि की ड्यूटी और उत्तरदायित्व, वेतन ढांचा और पदोन्नति सरणि अलग-अलग हैं इसलिए इन सभी कोटियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए विभिन्न ग्रेडों में पदों का समान प्रतिशतता के आधार पर वितरण संभव नहीं है ।

Officiating chance to Class III staff in Higher Grades

7798. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board had issued orders not to revert Class II Officers officiating in higher grades for more than three years ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not issuing similar instructions in respect of Class III Staff officiating in higher scale for more than three years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Such protection is not considered necessary in respect of Class III staff as they are not normally reverted under similar conditions, except on grounds of unsuitability.

Grant of increments to those absorbed as assistant permanent Way Inspectors on Northern Railway

7799. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the surplus Assistant Inspector of Works of different Railways absorbed as Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors on the Northern Railway have not been granted increments though the same are due to them ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) . Information is beeing collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Transfer of Provident Fund and Service Records of staff absorbed as Asstt. Permanent Way Inspectors (Northern Railway)

7800. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the service records, leave accounts, etc , of surplus Assistant Inspectors of Works of the Western and Central Railways, absorbed as Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors on the Northern Railways, have not yet been

transferred from their parent Railways to the Northern Railway authorities :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) if reply to part (a) above, be in the negative, whether their records have been transferred to their respective Divisions by the Northern Railway authorities ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d) . About 61 surplus Assistant Inspectors of Works of Central and Western Railways have been transferred to the Northern Railway. Out of these the service records of 36 employees only have been received which have been sent to the respective Divisions of Northern Railway. Northern Railway Administration have asked respective Railways to expedite the submission of the service records in respect of other employees.

Usually there is a time lag of two to three months between the transfer of an employee from one Railway to another and the transfer of his service record, leave account and P. F. Account which have to be brought upto date. All efforts are being made to update the transfer of records.

आदिवासियों द्वारा मेघनगर स्टेशन के निकट अहमदाबाद–भोपाल रेलगाड़ी (पश्चिम रेलवे) का लूटा जाना

7801. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेघनगर स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) के निकट वर्ष 1970 के अप्रैल मास के पहले सप्ताह में आदिवासियों ने अहमदाबाद–भोपाल रेलगाड़ी को लूटने का प्रयत्न किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस समय पुलिस को गोली चलानी पड़ी थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से यात्री घायल हो गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां। 2–4–70 को जब नं० 111–ए डाउन गोधरा भोपाल सवारी गाड़ी अनास––मेघनगर खण्ड के नाहरगढ़ स्टेशन पर पहुंची तब भीलों (आदिवासियों) के एक दल ने उस गाड़ी के माल यान में रखे माल को लूटने के उद्देश्य से उसे खोल दिया।

(ख) और (ग) . रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के एक सब इन्सपेक्टर ने, जो उसी गाड़ी से यात्रा कर रहा था, भीलों को ऊनी कपड़े की एक गांठ ले जाने से रोकने का प्रयास किया लेकिन भीलों ने उस पर पथराव करना शुरू दिया और उस पर तीर चलाये जिस पर सब–इंस्पेक्टर ने आत्म रक्षा के लिए आक्रमणकारियों पर गोली चलायी।

केवल एक भील को गोली लगी और वह घायल हो गया। कोई यात्री घायल नहीं हुआ।

रतलाम की राज्य रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 397 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है। गाड़ियों के साथ अनुरक्षी चलाने, स्टेशनों की सुरक्षा करने और इस क्षेत्र के प्रभावी खण्डों में गश्त लगाने के लिए सशस्त्र रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को तैनात किया गया है।

रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और राज्य रेलवे पुलिस दोनों मिलाकर रेल पथ पर गश्त लगा रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में भीलों (आदिवासियों) की आपराधिक कार्रवाइयों की रोकथाम सम्बन्धी

उपाय करने के लिए भी राज्य पुलिस से अनुरोध किया गया है।

इलाहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर स्लीपिंग बर्थों और सीटों के आरक्षण के बारे में चार्ट का लगाया जाना

7802. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी तक इलाहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर उन यात्रियों की सूची लगाने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है जो स्लीपिंग बर्थ तथा अपने बैठने के स्थान सुरक्षित कराते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इसके कारण यात्रियों को भारी असुविधा उठानी पड़ती है और स्टेशन पर गाड़ी आने के समय ही कन्डक्टर–गार्ड या कुछ अन्य व्यक्ति यात्रियों को इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी देते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार प्लेटफार्मों पर आरक्षण चार्ट लगाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ; और

(घ) अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में उक्त प्रबन्ध क्यों नहीं किये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं। इलाहाबाद स्टेशन के जिस प्लेटफार्म से गाड़ी छूटती है उस पर आरक्षण चार्ट उचित ढंग से गाड़ी खाना होने से पहले लगा दिये जाते हैं।

(ख) से (घ) . सवाल नहीं उठता।

Raising of Debits against the Stations by the Accounts Department

7803. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the debits were being raised against the Stations by the Accounts Departments in respect of goods traffic without verification of the under-charges collected in the subsequent months as 'Arrear Under-charges';

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Board had recently issued certain instructions to raise debits only after verification of the undercharges collected in the subsequent months as 'Arrear Undercharges';

(c) if so, the amount of debits cancelled by the Traffic Accounts on the Western Railway as a result of this verification in respect of local traffic and foreign goods traffic in the months of February, 1970 and March, 1970; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the debits are not raised without verification of the 'Arrear Undercharges' and thus save the Commercial staff on the Stations from unnecessary harassment ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, Instructions have been issued to the Railways in the month of November, 1969 that the debits should be raised against the stations after verifying the Machine Prepared Abstracts of the same month as well as of the next month with which the Arrear Undercharges Statements are received from the Stations.

(c) Nil.

(d) Instructions have already been issued in this regard as already indicated in the reply to part (b) ibid.

Confirmation of Clerks Grade II in Workshop and Stores Accounts Office, Ajmer (Western Railway)

7804. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Clerks Grade II in the Workshop and Stores Accounts Office of the Western Railway at Ajmer who even after completing 13 years of service are still temporary; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Resolutions adopted at the Third Conference of All India Ungraded Railway Accounts Staff Association

7805. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of the All India Ungraded Railway Accounts Staff Association met him on the 7th March, 1970 in Rail Bhawan, New Delhi and handed over a copy of the resolutions adopted in their Third Conference;

(b) if so, the demands mentioned in the resolutions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ameliorate each demand ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The demands relate to (i) Merger of 2 grades of Rs. 110-180 and Rs. 130-300 applicable to Accounts Clerks on Railways (ii) Abolition of Appendix II-A Examination by replacing it with a simple suitability test (iii) Removal of stagnation at the maximum of the recruitment grade (iv) Scale of post retirement passes to Class IV staff and (v) Issue of residential card passes.

(c) All these demands have been examined on merits; Government, however, are not in a position to make any large scale revision in the service conditions of any one category in view of their repercussions on others. However to ameliorate the hardship to the staff who have stagnated at the maximum of their scales of pay for two years or more, it has already been decided to give them an amount equivalent to one increment as personal pay. The other conditions of service like pay scales etc. would have to be gone into by the Pay Commission which has already been set up by the Government.

Loss of Foodgrains in transit due to rains

7806. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foodgrains to the extent of 12 250 Tonnes were damaged by rains in trainsit during the years 1967 to 1969;

(b) if so, the reasons for the damage and who is responsible for the loss; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to ensure that no more loss to the foodgrains takes place in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) It is a fact that a certain amount of foodgrains are damaged by wet in transit during the years 1967 to 1969 but the exact quantity so damaged cannot be assessed.

(b) Normally the damage occurs due to unexpected rains and seepage of water

through door crevices. A certain amount of damage is also due to foodgrains loaded in open wagons getting wet due to tarpaulin covering them getting blown off in the transit. Since such damages are purely incidental to transit, nobody is responsible.

(c) Yes. Efforts are made to ensure that only covered wagons are supplied for movement of foodgrains as far as possible and only in inevitable cases, open stock is supplied. Even in the latter case, it is ensured that wagons are properly covered with tarpaulin and escorted by security staff.

डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी में निर्मित इंजनों की लागत में वृद्धि

7807. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद** : क्या **रेलवे** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स वाराणसी में बनने वाले डीजल इंजनों की निर्माण लागत दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां बनने वाले इंजनों का मूल्य बहुत अधिक है; और

(ख) क्या इस समय उक्त इंजन का मूल्य लगभग 27 लाख रुपये है जोकि आयातित पूर्ण इन्जन के मूल्य से जो लगभग 23 लाख रुपये है, बहुत अधिक है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) डीजल रेल इन्जन कारखाना, वाराणसी में बड़ी लाइन के डीजल बिजली रेल इन्जनों की निर्माण लागत में बढ़ती दिखायी पड़ी जिसका मुख्य कारण आयातित और देश में खरीदे जाने वाले पुर्जों की लागत में वृद्धि है। फिर भी, सम्बन्धित तत्वों जैसे कीमतों के सामान्य स्तर और उत्पादन के स्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि बनाये गये इन्जन बहुत महंगे हैं।

(ख) लागत के उपलब्ध अद्यतन आंकड़े के अनुसार, डीजल रेल इन्जन कारखाना, वाराणसी में बड़ी लाइन के डीजल बिजली रेल इन्जन की निर्माण लागत 22.16 लाख रुपये है (इसमें प्रोफार्मा प्रभार शामिल नहीं है) चूंकि ऐसे रेल इन्जन अब बाहर से नहीं मंगाये जाते, इसलिए आयातित इन्जनों की कीमत उपलब्ध नहीं है।

डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी के भन्डार डिपो के कर्मचारियों के वेतन बिलों में से एक दिन की मजूरी कम करना

7808. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद** : क्या **रेलवे** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 20 जुलाई, 1968 की हड़ताल के कारण प्रशासन ने डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी, के भंडार डिपो के कर्मचारियों के वेतन बिलों में से उनकी एक दिन की मजूरी कम कर दी थी यद्यपि उन्होंने पूरा दिन मेहनत के साथ काम किया था और;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). डीजल इन्जन कारखाने के भन्डार विभाग के 416 कर्मचारियों में से 359 कर्मचारियों ने 20-7-1968 को गैर-कानूनी हड़ताल में भाग लिया था और वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार उन्हें उस दिन की मजूरी का भुगतान नहीं किया गया।

Decline in passenger traffic on Indian Railways in 1968-69

7809. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the first time in 16 years, passenger traffic of the Indian Railways during 1968-69 showed a decline of 2.0 per cent in terms of passengers originating and of 0.20 per cent in terms of passenger KM;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) if not, what is the actual position ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The drop was due partly to early onset of monsoon, partly to floods and breaches and also to some extent on account of diversion of short distance traffic from rail to road.

The position has since been reversed and in the year 1969-70 the passenger traffic registered an increase over the previous year 1968-69.

(c) Does not arise.

Demands of paper during Fourth Plan

7810. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated demands of various types of paper, year-wise, during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the estimated installed capacity of the paper units in the country at present; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to solve the problem arising out of the estimated demands, year-wise, during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) According to the studies carried out by the Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries the demand for paper and paper boards (excluding newsprint and strawboard/milliboards) during the 4th Five-Year Plan is likely to be as under :—

Year	*Tonnes*
1969-70	725,000
1970-71	785,000
1971-72	845,000
1972-73	900,000
1973-74	960,000

Cultural papers (printing and writing papers) constitute about 60% of the total demand and the balance 40% is the demand for industrial papers (packing and wrapping papers and paper boards).

(b) The present installed capacity for paper and paper boards is about 7,68,000 tonnes which is expected to increase to about 8,13,000 tonnes by 1972 as a result of completion of four expansion schemes and one new scheme under implementation in the private sector.

(c) Recently, a few proposals for expansion of the existing units and establishment of some new units in the private sector have been received. Decision on these proposals is likely to be taken shortly. If all these proposals are accepted and implemented, there will be an increase in the installed capacity by about 1,96,000 tonnes. Apart from the above, it has also been decided to establish a capacity of 80,000 tonnes for manufacture of Printing and Writing paper in the public sector by the end of Fourth Plan period.

Stoppage of West Coast Express at Badagara

7811. SHRI A SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation urging the stoppage of the West Coast Express at Badagara on the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the above request; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes

(b) No.

(c) The reasons are :

(i) 6 pairs of trains including 1DN/2UP Madras-Mangalore Mails and 29DN/30UP Cochin-Mangalore Expresses have stoppages at Badagara.

(ii) 29DN/30UP closely follow/precede 27DN/28UP West Coast Expresses.

(iii) 27DN/28UP pass through Badagara at 02.41 and 00.23 hours respectively which are very inconvenient timings.

Supply of Turbo-Generator to Atomic Energy Commission by Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.

7812. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission placed the letter of intent with the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal for a 220 MW single unit Turbo-Generator in September, 1967;

(b) if so, whether the Heavy Electricals could not submit any firm delivery schedule even by the end of 1969;

(c) whether this inordinate delay has largely held up completion of Kalpakam Atomic Power project; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the Heavy Electrical's inability to supply the required generator ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The basic parameters of the demand for the Turbine were indicated to the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal by Atomic Energy Commission in October, 1968. In order to produce this prolonged and difficult negotiations for acquiring sophisticated know-how and purchase of components were conducted with foreign collaborators. Terms of collaboration with a British firm have since been finalised and it will take the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. about 3½ to 4 years to supply the equipment.

Over-Bridge Near Patel Nagar (Delhi) Railway Station

7813. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the work on the construction of over-bridge near Patel Nagar (Delhi) Railway Station was started;

(b) when the work is expected to be completed; and

(c) the approximate amount of money expected to be spent on the bridge ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The work on the approaches to the bridge was started by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in January, 1969 and the work on bridge structure was started by the Railway in July, 1969.

(b) The work is expected to be completed by December, 1970.

(c) Rs. 82 lakhs approximately. This also includes the cost of road approaches being done by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Electrification and Dieselisation of Railways during Fourth Five Year Plan

7814. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total Railway mileage on the Indian Railways (Zone-wise) which is proposed to be (i) electrified and (ii) diese-

lised during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of the electrification and dieselisation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b).

Electrification :

During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to complete electrification of 680 route km from projects sanctioned earlier and take up approximately 2000 route km of new electrification of which about 1100 is likely to be completed during the Plan period. Out of this 2000 route km, electrification of Virar-Sabarmati (route km 442) on the Western Railway has already been sanctioned. Electrification of the sections Kirandul-Waltair (route km 471) and Panchkura-Haldia (route km 71), both on the South Eastern Railway, has been included in the Budget for 1970-71. Other sections are under consideration.

Dieselisation :

During the Plan period diesel traction is proposed to be extended to cover approximately 23,000 route km including 20,000 route km already working partially or fully under diesel traction at the beginning of the Plan. The section-wise details are being worked out.

Children's Train at Nagpur

7815. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide a Children's train at Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The site of installation of the train is determined by the State Government. The State of Maharashtra propose to instal the train in Bombay.

दानापुर स्टेशन (पूर्व रेलवे) में रहने वाले कर्मचारियों का मकान किराया भत्ता बन्द करना

7816. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे के डिवीजनल अधीक्षक का कार्यालय और लोको शेड दानापुर (खागौल) में स्थित है और यदि हां, तो वहां कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या दानापुर छावनी एक सैनिक स्टेशन है और यदि हां, तो वहां कुल कितने केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने दानापुर छावनी और दानापुर स्टेशन को 'सी' श्रेणी के शहर में घोषित किया था और गत तीन वर्षों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता दे रही है; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने दानापुर स्टेशन (खागौल) में रहने वाले कर्मचारियों को इस वर्ष के जनवरी माह से मकान किराया भत्ता देना बंद कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ). दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन और मंडल अधीक्षक कार्यालय, दानापुर खगौल नगरपालिका में स्थित हैं, जो कि मकान किराया और प्रतिकर (नगर) भत्ता पाने के लिए अर्हताप्राप्त नगर नहीं है। इस प्रकार इन कार्यालयों के रेल मंचारी मकान किराया भत्ता पाने के हकदार नहीं हैं क्यों कि इस उद्देश्य के लिए निर्धारित शर्तें उनके मामले में पूरी नहीं होती । 1. 3. 1970 से इस भत्ते का भुगतान बन्द कर दिया गया है क्योंकि अभी तक जो भुगतान किया गया है, वह अनियमित था। यहां में मांगी

गयी अन्य सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

लोको शेड दानापुर (पूर्व रेलवे) के कर्मचारियों को ठंडे पानी की सप्लाई

7817. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेन्ट आफिस दानापुर तथा दानापुर शेड पूर्व रेलवे में पृथक पृथक कितने कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेन्ट, आफिस में नियुक्त रेलवे कर्मचारियों को ठंडा पानी सप्लाई किये जाने की व्यवस्था है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके विपरीत लोको शेड के कर्मचारियों को अत्यधिक गर्मी में लोहे के टैंकों से गर्म पानी लेना पड़ता है और उसी को पीना पड़ता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभावपूर्ण नीति को अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या लोको शेड कर्मचारियों को भी ठंडा पानी सप्लाई करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) मंडल अधीक्षक कार्यालय, दानापुर और दानापुर शेड के कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्रमशः 1,033 और 800 है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) सरकार मिट्टी के बर्तनों और 'सुराहियों' में ठंडा पानी सप्लाई कर रही है ।

लोको शेड, दानापुर, (पूर्व रेलवे) को स्थानान्तरित करना

7818. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे में दानापुर में एक बड़ा लोको शेड है ;

(ख) क्या भी यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार उक्त शेड को किसी अन्य स्थान पर ले जाने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा औचित्य क्या है ; और

(घ) ऐसा किसकी सलाह पर किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पूर्व रेलवे में तांबे के तार की चोरी

7819. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे में तांबे के तार की चोरी के मामलों में हाल में वृद्धि हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनवरी, फरवरी तथा मार्च, 1970 में तांबे के कितने तार चोरी हुए तथा उनका मूल्य कितना है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने चोरी रोकने के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा): (क) जी हां । बिजली के ऊपरी तारों की चोरियां बढ़ गयी

थीं लेकिन अब उनमें कमी होती दिखाई दे रही है।

(ख)	महीना	चोरियों की संख्या	कीमत रुपये
	जनवरी	21	21,461
	फरवरी	38	20,121
	मार्च	19	14,706

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) विभिन्न स्थानों पर 12 संयुक्त कैम्प खोले गये थे जिनमें राज्य की सशस्त्र पुलिस/रेल सुरक्षा विशेष दल के कर्मचारी तैनात किये गये थे। संयुक्त गश्ती दल बिजली गाड़ियों के चार रेकों में प्रभावित खण्डों पर गश्त लगाते हैं। इनमें से बानगांव–बज बज और लक्ष्मीकान्तापुर–डायमण्ड हार्बर खण्डों पर एक-एक दल गश्त लगाता है। यह दल खण्डों पर ट्रालियों द्वारा भी गश्त लगाते हैं।

राज्य सरकार के साथ निकट सहयोग कायम रखा जा रहा है। तत्कालीन उप मुख्य मंत्री ने राज्य और रेलवे पुलिस के अधिकारियों के साथ एक बैठक की थी जिस में तार की चोरी रोकने के लिए कार्रवाई करने की जरूरत पर बल दिया गया था। इन कार्रवाईयों के परिणाम-स्वरूप इस अपराध की घटनाओं में कमी होती दिखायी दे रही है।

Embezzlement of Silver Bars by Parcel Staff at Delhi Main Station

7820. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 2 bars of silver weighing about 80 kgs. were booked and were embezzled by the Parcel Staff of the Delhi Main Station on the 26th September, 1967;

(b) if so, whether any departmental enquiries had been made; and

(c) whether the staff suspected had been transfered from this station ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) A number of silver bars were booked from Delhi Main Station. Out of these two silver bars weighing about 70 kgs. were found missing at Delhi Parcel Office on 26-9 1967 after they had been booked for despatch.

(b) and (c). The Government Railway Police took up the investigation but closed the case as untraced. Departmental enquiries are being made and action, as necessary, will be taken in the light of the results of enquiry.

Embezzlement of Government Cash by Parcel Staff, Meerut City Station (Northern Railway)

7821. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Inspectors from the Vigilance Department of the Northern Railway, New Delhi visited Meerut City station on the 26th July, 1969 in connection with a case of embezzlement of Government cash by the Parcel Staff of the station; and

(b) if so, whether the investigations have been completed and the employee concerned charge-sheeted ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The investigation has been completed and the report thereof is under consideration for further action.

उत्तरी और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में रोजगार

7822. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, श्रेणी संख्या 34642 के लिए रेलवे सेवा आयोग इलाहाबाद ने रोजगार सूचना संख्या 4166–67 द्वारा आवेदन पत्र मांगे थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्तियों ने आवेदन पत्र भेजे थे और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को परीक्षा देने की अनुमति दी गई;

(ग) कितने अभ्यर्थी परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हुए थे और कितनों को रोजगार मिला; और

(घ) जिन लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया उनमें से कितने हरिजन थे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Grant of Conveyance allowance to Employees of Rourkela Steel Plant

7824. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the applicability of Conveyance Allowance Rules for the year 1970 has been extended only to the managerial class employees of the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to extend these facilities to other categories of workers also of the same Plant; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). It is understood from Hindustan Steel Limited that recently their Conveyance Allowance Rules have been amended. This facility is now applicable to all personnel drawing monthly basic pay of Rs. 700 and above and is in the nature of re-imbursement of expenses incurred by the employees for journeys undertaken in connection with official work.

(c) and (d). The question of extending the facility to other employees is for the management of the Company to decide. It is understood that this is one of the matters presently under the consideration of the bi-partite Wage Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry.

Leave Travel Concession facilities enjoyed by employees of Rourkela Steel Plant

7825. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Directors of the Hindustan Steel Limited withdrew the leave travel concession facilities enjoyed by the local employees of the Rourkela Steel Plant with effect from the 31st March, 1970 at their meeting held at Delhi on the 4th April, 1969; and

(b) if so, the reasons for it and whether Government now propose to reintroduce it for the benefit of the local employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : a) Hindustan Steel Ltd. have reported that the leave travel facility to go home once in two years has not been withdrawn. The extension of this facility for visits to places other than the homes of the employees which was allowed for the year 1969-70 was not continued thereafter by a decision of the Board of Directors on the 4th April, 1969.

(b) Hindustan Steel do not propose to re-introduce this benefit.

Capacity and production of Steel Plants

7826 SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity of public and private sectors Steel Plants and the actual production in the last year; and

(b) the reasons why a productivity bonus should not be offered to the employees in the public sector plants for production above 20 per cent of the previous year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The installed capacity of the Steel Plants in the private and public sectors in terms of ingot steel and production during 1969–70 are indicated below:—

(in 000' tonnes)

Plant	Installed capacity	Ingot production during 1969-70
TISCO	2000	1708
IISCO	1000	700
Bhilai	2500	1859
Rourkela	1800	1104
Durgapur	1600	818

(b) A Production Incentive Scheme is already applicable in the Steel Plants under HSL. Recently, a new Scheme based on detailed industrial engineering studies has been evolved which is expected to assist in achieving higher productivity through direct motivation and better utilisation of available resources. The new scheme is now being negotiated with the workers.

अधिवक्ताओं के पंजीकरण के लिये, लिए जाने वाले शुल्क में समता

7827. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों के उच्च न्यायालयों में अधिवक्ताओं के पंजीकरण के लिए लिये जाने वाले शुल्क में समता नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिवक्ता के नाम के पंजीकरण के लिए 750 रुपये शुल्क लिया जाता है जबकि कुछ अन्य राज्यों में केवल 250 रुपये लिये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अधिवक्ता अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का है कि सम्पूर्ण देश में अधिवक्ताओं के पंजीकरण के लिए समान शुल्क लिया जाये और कोई भी राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में उनसे कोई अतिरिक्त शुल्क न लें ?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद युनुस सलीम) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) अधिवक्ताओं का नामांकन 250/– रुपये की फीस अदा करने पर राज्य विधिज्ञ परिषदों द्वारा किया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य नामावलि में अधिवक्ता के रूप में अपने प्रवेश पर उक्त नामांकन फीस के अतिरिक्त 500/– रुपये का स्टाम्प शुल्क भी देना पड़ता है।

(ग) जी नहीं। स्टाम्प शुल्क की दरें, संविधान की सप्तम अनुसूची में राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 63 के अन्तर्गत आती हैं और इस विषय पर किसी विधि के अधिनियमन करने की क्षमता संसद् में नहीं है।

Machine Tools Design Institute, Bangalore

7828. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Machine Tools Design Institute at Bangalore has undertaken a census of machine tools in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred on the project and the time within which it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMAANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The conduct of the census of machine tools was entrusted to the Directorate General to Technical Development. They

took up the work in close cooperation with the Central Machine Tool Instituted, the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, the Directors of industries of States and the Indian Investment Centre.

(b) The census of machine tools would provide information on the age of the machine tools, now under operation in different sectors of the industry and the general pattern of the machine tools by categories, installed the country, giving details of actual consumption over the last 20 years. This information would enable the engineering units to assess their competitiveness *vis-a-vis* other similar units both in the country and abroad. The data collected has been computerised and this data will be kept upto date hereafter. The data collected will form the basis for making a rational estimate of the demand for machine tools in the coming years.

(c) Expenditure to be incurred on the project will be about Rupees Four Lakhs and the Report is expected to be published by My, 1970.

Import Substitution Programme

7829. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level body had been set up to identify and define areas where import substitution could be affected to yield substantial results ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the amount of saving which accrued to the country as a result of import substitution ; and

(d) what are the areas indentified for reducing the imports ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee is functioning as a Standing Committee to continuously take stock of the progress made in the field of import substitution and to give directions on the manner in which action in this field is to be pursued from time to time. The composition of the Committee includes Secretaries of other Economic Ministries, DGTD, DC SSI and representatives from Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, All India Manufacturers Organisation, Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India and Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India.

(c) and (d) . The programme of import substitution covers the entire gamut of industry and continuous efforts are being made in all the Sectors of the industry to develop more and more items with a view to progressively substitute the imports of items of equipments, intermediates and raw materials, while it is difficult to assess in exact terms the savings that has accrued to the country as a result of the import substitution drive, the saving at a very conservative estimate would be about Rs. 35 crores a year.

Allocation of Pig Iron to Punjab State.

7830. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Joint Plant Committee of the three Steel Plants to allocate at least one lakh tons of pig iron to the State to enable it to meet the minimum requirements of the industry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what quantity of pig iron was allotted to the Punjab State last year ; and

(d) the quantity likely to be received by Punjab during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI

QURESHI) : (a) to (c). During 1969-70, Joint Plant Committee allocated 137,021 tonnes of pig iron to the Foundries, Small Scale Industries Corporation and Stockists in the Punjab. Total despatches of pig iron to them upto February, 1970 were 9.,866 tonnes.

(d) It is expected that during 1970-71 allocation of pig iron to the Punjab State will be of the same order.

Rates and quality of Food served on Indian Railways

7831. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to a report in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 13th April, 1970 the reason why the amount of rupees 15 lakhs accrued from departmental catering last year was not used for reducing the rates ;

(b) if the amount is to be used for raising the quality of food what are the specific proposals ;

(c) the reasons why no comparison is made between the rates and quality of departmental and private catering and whether it would be done annually in future to keep a check ; and

(d) to reduce overcharging, the reason why prices are not put on notice boards at the Railway Stations and shown on menu cards on the trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The Railways had in the past been running departmental catering on the principle of 'no profit no loss' and tariffs were fixed on this basis, but in accordance with a recommendation made by the Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities Committee-1967, this principle has now been modified so as to provide for a small profit of 3 to 4 per cent which should be ploughed back into the service. There is, therefore no proposal to utilise the profits to reduce the tariffs.

(c) The rates of standard meals, vegetarian and non-vegetarian (both Indian and Western Style) tea and coffee are standardised on an all-India basis both for departmental and contract catering and are fixed by the Railway Board excepting rates of tea and coffee sold at stations in metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi which are left to the Railway Administrations concerned. The rates for other items such as Puris, sweets, ala-carte items etc. are prescribed by the individual Railways taking into account the cost of preparation, service, etc. as also the local factors.

Regular checks as well as surprise inspections are carried out of the rates and quality of edibles sold through departmental and private catering to ensure that the rates are charged as per the prescribed schedule and the quality of food supplied is of requisite standard.

(d) Instructions exist that authorised price list duly signed are exhibited in all refreshment rooms, restaurants, stalls and on each Vendor's tray. The bearers of dining cars and refreshment rooms are also required to carry small pocket size price list menu card with them while soliciting custom Specific instances of lapses coming to notice in this regard are taken up with the staff at fault.

मन्थारालायम रोड स्टेशन (दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे) के प्लेटफार्म पर फर्श बनाना

7832. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मन्थारालायम रोड स्टेशन (दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे) पर हजारों की संख्या में लोग गाड़ी पर चढ़ते और उतरते हैं क्योंकि यह एक तीर्थ स्थान है और वहां पूरे प्लेटफार्म पर शैड बनाने की अनेक बार मांग की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि वहां पर शैड बनाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग) . मंथारालायम रोड स्टेशन दक्षिण रेलवे पर है। सूचना इक्ट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Disparity in Promotion of Officers recruited through Union Public Service Commission

7833. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Officers recrutited by the Union Public Service Commission through interview have been given temporary unclassified status on the Railways and these temporary Officers with 10-15 years of service are not considered for promotion if a directly recruited Officer with 4 years of service is available;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Officers recruited by the UPSC in the same manner for MES etc. have been given temporary Class I status and their seniority and future promotion is based on the length of service; and

(c) if replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for such vast disparity in promotion chances in the two Ministries under the same Government and the steps being taken to set right the disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) On Railways, Temporary Officers are treated as unclassified.

Promotions are based on seniority*cum*-suitability. As in any Organised Service permanent Officers are senior to temporary Officers.

(b) and (c) . Temporary Officers on Railways were recruited for employment in developmental and construction works on Railways during the Plan periods and were from the overage market. They were not recruited as Class I Temporary Officers but were given gazetted status with no classification as they did not form part of the cadre of any Class of Service. They are considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee (presided over by a Union Public-Service Commission Member) for permanent absorption against permanent Class I vacancies earmarked for them from year to year.

The Temporary Officers in other departments were recruited as temporary Class I Officers through the same comptitive examination and as such they are being considered for permanent absorption based on the length of temporary service against the quota of permanent vacancies reserved for their absorption.

It is not feasible to even up the promotion chances of the different Services under different departments.

Confirmation of Stenographers and Draftsmen on Northern Railway

7834. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board issued a directive to the Northern Railway in September, 1969 that those who have put in 7 years of service in the Railways should be confirmed and a statement showing the number of employees confirmed and unconfirmed should be submitted to the Board upto 31st December, 1969;

(b) if so, the number of Stenographers, pay scale-wise, confirmed and unconfirmed on the Northern Railway with duration of their service; and

(c) the number of Draftsmen confirmed and unconfirmed with duration of their service on the Northern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Orders were issued by the Railway Board in September, 1969 to institute a special drive to ensure that as far as possible the staff who had put in more than 7 years service should be confirmed. The Railways were also asked to submit by 31.1.1970 a report showing the results of this drive.

(b) and (c) . Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of Cement Factories in Northern States

7835. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Cement factories in the Country state-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that only few cement factories have been estsblished in the Northern States and Union Territories so far, although now the Geological survey has established the existence of limestone in quite good quantities for their setting up; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to set up more cement factories in the Northern States and Union Territories during the Fourth Five Year Plan either in the public sector or private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F A. AHMED) : (a) There are 46 cement factories (2 at Probandar) in the country. The State-wise break-up is as under :-

State	*No. of Units*
Andhra Pradesh	6
Assam	1
Bihar	7
Gujarat	6
Haryana	2
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	4
Maharashtra	1
Mysore	5
Orissa	2
Rajasthan	3
Tamil Nadu	6
Uttar Pradesh	1
	46

(b) There are at present seven cement factories located in the Northern Region. Two more factories are having trial runs and are expected to start their commercial production soon. Two additional factories are also expected to come up in this region during Fourth Plan period.

(c) Government as a matter of policy has decided to discourage the setting up of additional capacity in the surplus areas and to encourage the setting up of capacity only in the deficit areas. In pursuance of this, they have also decided that the additional capacity to be set up in the Public Sector should henceforth be only in the dificit areas. The setting up of a cement factory at Bokajan (Assam) has already been agreed to while the setting up of another factory at Paonta (Himachal Pradesh) in under consideration.

Withdrawal of Travel concessions for commuters on local Trains in Bombay

7836. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to withdraw travel concessions to commuters on local trains in Bombay due to losses the Railways are suffering; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Orissa Government's request for setting up steel Plants in Orissa

7837. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have written a letter, enclosing a Memorandum, to the Government of India particularly to the Minister of State for Steel and Heavy Engineering; requesting the location of two Steel plants in Orissa:

(b) if so, when the letter was written and the main grounds canvassed in the letter and Memorandum for the location of these Steel Plants in Orissa; and

(c) whether Government propose to locate a Steel Plant in Orissa during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The letter from the Government of Orissa in dated March 5, 1970 and the main ground advanced for locating a steel plant in Orissa the availability of raw-materials in the State.

(b) No Sir. But it is proposed to consider these locations for future Steel Plants.

Assets of Business Houses

7838. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of business houses whose assets exceed Rs. 20 crores taking into account the companies and industries owned controlled and/or managed by them and the number of such houses whose assets exceed Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 100 crores ; and

(b) the number of firms or companies having assets exceeding Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 5 crores, the assets being computed per undertaking separately in case a company is operating more than one undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) According to the composition of industrial houses as indicated by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee in its report and financial data obtained from the annual accounts of companies for the year 1967-68, there were 48 industrial houses having assets exceeding Rs. 20 crores 24 industrial houses having assets exceeding Rs 50 crores and 9, having assets exceeding Rs 100 crores.

(b) According to the information collected by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission about companies (other than Government, banking and insurance) 838 companies had assets exceeding Rs. 1 crore, 474 companies had assets exceeding Rs. 2 crores and 169 companies had assets each exceeding Rs. 5 crores as on 31st March, 1964. Information about firms and undertakings is not available.

Loss incurred by Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi.

7839. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loss incurred by the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi so far and the amount of loss suffered in 1969-70 and

(b) the causes for the loss, the steps taken by Government in this regard and the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The total loss incurred by Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi up to the 31st March, 1969 was Rs. 40.73 crores. The accounts for the year 1969-70 are yet to be finalised ;

(b) The losses hitherto incurred by the company were due to :-

(i) gradual build up of capacity ;

(ii) under-utilisation of the capacity built-up ;

(iii) inadequate productivity at the initial stages ;

(iv) fixed charges on account of township, interest on capital etc.

Projects of this size normally take a number of years to be built up to an economic level. With a gradual increase in prod-

uction, the working results will improve in the coming years Every effort is being made by the Corporation to reduce the loss.

Pool price for Iron and Steel

7840. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the State Governments have asked the Central Government to fix a pool price for Iron and Steel that would apply to the country as a whole ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir, but the prices for Iron and Steel fixed by the Joint Plant Committee with the approval of Government apply uniformly to all rail heads in India.

(b) Does not arise.

Problem of Mentally Retarded Children

7841. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to solve the problem of the mentally retarded children;

(b) whether any location has been made for the purpose ;

(c) whether some social organisations are carrying on the work, and if so, whether they are aided in this respect ; and

(d) whether the desirability of solving the problem on a world-wide basis has been considered, and if so, the efforts made in this direction and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b) . The Department of Social Welfare has established a Model School for Mentally Retarded Children in New Delhi. This will be developed into a comprehensive national centre for the retarded as soon as possible.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Department of Social Welfare offers assistance to institutions for the handicapped, including those for the retarded, for developmental purposes.

(d) The Government are not aware of any significant effort made on a global basis.

Conference on Design, Fabrication and Erection of Steel Structures held at Calcutta

7842. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference on Design, Fabrication and Erection of Steel Structures was held recently at Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the details of the deliberations and findings of the conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b) . It has been reported that such a conference organised by the Indian Standards Institute in collaboration with Indian Engineering Association and Indian Institute of Welding was held in Calcutta. The Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering was not invited to participate in the conference.

Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited

7843. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH :
SHRI KARTIK ORAON :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of the Hindustan Steel Limited has developed sufficient know-how and experience to fabricate a Steel Mill completely;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement of the protocol signed between the Government of India and the Soviet Union in the month of March, 1970 ;

(c) whether the protocol signed contains a clause whereby any variations from the project report will require consultation and consent of the Soviet Union ; and

(d) whether it implies that the Central Engineering and Design Bureau is not allowed to function independently ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Central Engineering and Designs Bureau is the consultancy wing of Hindustan Steel Limited. It does not fabricate steel mills, but renders consultancy services for setting up of steel plants. It has developed know-how for this purpose. Certain gaps in the know-how have been and are being filled by collaboration agreements with foreign consultancy organisation.

(b) and (c). No protocol was signed between the Government of India and the Soviet Union in March, 1970. A protocol was, however, signed on 20. 2. 1970 during the visit of Mr. Skachkov to India. The gist of this protocol has been explained in the statement made by the Minister for Steel and Heavy Engineering in this House on 24. 2. 1970.

(d) No, Sir.

Export of Car Components by Hindustan Motors Ltd.

7844. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Motors Ltd. are exploring the possibilites of exporting car components ;

(b) if so, whether the exports would not hit the automobile production in the country ; and

(c) the estimated foreign exchange likely to be earned through such exports?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No concrete proposal has been received from the firm in this regard and in the absence of a proposal spelt out in detail, it is not possible to indicate the extent to which the contemplated exports may, if at all, affect automobile production in the country.

(c) The estimated foreign exchange likely to be earned through such exports has not been indicated by the firm.

Representation by Loco Shunters, Jaipur Division (Western Railway)

7845. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Railway Board from the Loco Shunters working in the Jaipur Division of the Western Railway;

(b) what are the issues raised by them; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation against withholding of promotion of shunters to the post of Driver Grade 'C' due to illiteracy.

(c) According to the procedure laid down illiterate drivers are not allowed to work on Main lines. Therefore, on occurance of vacancies on Branch lines, their claim for promotion as Driver Grade 'C' will be considered.

Rent of Sweetmeat Stalls in III Class Waiting Halls and on Platforms in Baroda Division (Western Railway)

7846. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western Railway increased the rent of Sweetmeat Stalls in III class Waiting Halls and on Platforms at all the Railway stations in the Baroda Division (including Baroda);

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the contractors on this Division paid 50 per cent increased rent, but the contractor at the Baroda Railway Station did not agree ;

(c) if so, the basis on which the Baroda Contractor was given this exemption ;

(d) whether it is further a fact that the Baroda contractor claimed Rs. 1,30,000 from the Railway and the same has been paid ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) . One of the contractors had claimed a refund amounting to over a lakh of rupees on account of licence fee and rental charges for being given less area but the entire amount as claimed was not paid. An amount of Rs. 8,472.70 P. was only found due and was paid.

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12. 19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported launching of earth satellite by China and its implications in respect of India's security

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आज की कार्यसूची के आइटम नम्बर 3 के ऊपर प्वाएंट औफ आर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस के बारे में प्वाएंट औफ आर्डर है ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : जी हां, वह आइटम नम्बर 3 है जिस पर कि मैं प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर उठाना चाह रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फरमाइये ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : आइटम नम्बर तीन पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । अर्थ सैटेलाइट का विषय आउटर स्पेस के एक्सप्लोरेशन में आता है और यह डिपार्टमैंट आफ एटमिक एनर्जी के मातहत है । एटमिक एनर्जी डिपार्टमैंट का पोर्टफोलियो प्रधान मंत्री के पास है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इसका जवाब प्रधान मंत्री को देना चाहिये न कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को ।

यह कालिंग एटेंशन हमारी सिक्योरिटी से भी जुड़ा हुआ है । नक्सलाइट्स की जो एक्टिविटीज हैं उन से भी भारत की सिक्योरिटी को खतरा है । लेकिन होम मिनिस्टर ने हमेशा उसका जवाब दिया है । इस विषय को कभी डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को ट्रांस्फर नहीं किया है । क्या डिफेंस मिनिस्टर उसको भी अपने पास लेंगे ?

तीसरा एक बहुत अहम सवाल है । चीन ने जो यह अर्थ सैटेलाइट छोड़ा है यह बिना किसी की मदद के छोड़ा है । इस में उसने किसी का सहयोग नहीं लिया है । क्या हिन्दुस्तान भी इसके बारे में कुछ सर्वे कर रहा है या नहीं कर रहा है । इससे भी यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय हो जाता है और गम्भीर विषय भी । इस वास्ते प्रधान मंत्री को आ कर इसका जवाब देना चाहिये । सदन आज जानना चाहता है कि क्या वजह है कि चीन हम से आगे निकल गया है और हिन्दुस्तान पीछे रह गया है । प्रधान मंत्री को यहां आना चाहिये और जवाब देना चाहिये ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : How can you discuss outer space in inner space ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक चीज आप ने जोड़ दी है। कोई और बात रह गई हो तो वह भी कर लीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है। लेकिन हमारी न्यूक्लियर टैक्नोलोजी के विकास के साथ यह जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है। इस वास्ते अगर प्रधान मंत्री सदन में रहती तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : कभी रहती ही नहीं हैं वह सदन में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को डायरेक्ट किया गया था, इस वास्ते उनको भेज दिया गया। अगर आप समझते हैं कि एटमिक एनर्जी के साथ यह जुड़ा हुआ है तो उसको आप लिख कर दे दें और उसको भी देख लिया जाएगा।

श्री फरनेंडीस

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीस (बम्बई–दक्षिण) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर रक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"चीन द्वारा पहला भू–उपग्रह छोड़ने के समाचार तथा भारत की सुरक्षा पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव"

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House has already been informed that the Chinese had attained medium range capability in missiles. The successful launch into orbit of an earth satellite of 173 Kilograms by China is an indication of her having developed a rocket engine of sufficient power to put an inter--continental ballistic missile of range in excess of 5000 miles. A full assessment of this development will have to await more details about the satellite, but it is clear that China is now well on the way to possess an ICBM capability. The area in which they have not yet proved their capability is with regard to the problems of re-entry and terminal guidance.

With further improvements, the satellite should be capable of being used for the purpose of gathering information regarding road systems, launching sites of missiles etc.

Government of India have already a space programme and have been working on it for some years. According to the present time schedule we should be able to put into low level orbit scientific or applications satellite within 4 or 5 years. Once the basic systems have been developed it should be possible to go to the second stage of development of the larger booster. This whole programme is being worked over a 10-year time frame. This will now have to be reviewed. We will re-examine the programme to consider the extent to which it can be speeded up.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीस : यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और गम्भीर विषय है और इस पर इस किस्म के उत्तर की अपेक्षा हमने रक्षा मंत्री से नहीं की थी। पिछले एक साल से एटमिक एनर्जी डिपार्टमैंट की जो कंसलटेटिव कमेटी है उस कमेटी में चीन की अणु बम वाली शक्ति को ले कर काफी बहस छेड़ने का प्रयास हम लोगों ने किया है। लेकिन हमेशा एक ही उत्तर दे कर हमारा मुंह बन्द कर दिया गया है। यही कहा गया है कि जो भी काम हम कर रहे हैं इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी हम आपको दे नहीं सकते हैं। जब कभी पूछा गया है कि चीन के मुकाबले में क्या आपने अपनी शक्ति बना ली है, क्या कोई डिलिवरी सिस्टम बनाने के बारे में आपके द्वारा प्रयास हो रहा है, तो यही उत्तर हम लोगों को मिलता रहा है कि ये सारी चीजें गोपनीय हैं और इनको हम आपको बता नहीं सकते हैं। आज भी केवल इन्होंने इतना सा कहा है इस गोपनीयता को ले कर कि कुछ दस बरस की योजना इनके पास है। इन्होंने कहा है :

"...low level orbit scientific or applications satellite within four or five years"

इसका क्या अर्थ है यह या तो मंत्री महोदय जानें या सरकार जाने। हम तो इसको समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। थुम्बा में कुछ सिलसिला इनका चलता है। पता नहीं कहां से ये राकेट लाते हैं, कहां से उसको जोड़ते है और कैसे उसको छोड़ते हैं और क्या उसका होता है। इसका हमें कुछ पता नहीं है। यह देश की रक्षा का सवाल है। मजाक की यह चीज नहीं है। लेकिन इसको सरकार ने मजाक की चीज बना रखा है। इसका नतीजा आज भी हम देख रहे हैं। चीन के हाथ में हमारी एक लाख वर्ग मील भूमि है। पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में हमारी आधा लाख वर्ग मील भूमि है। उस भूमि पर आज भी चीन की सेना आ कर बैठी हुई है। क्या इनकी कोई नीति है? इस मामले में पिछले तीन साल से इस सदन में मैं पूछता आया हूं। कोई भी नीति यह सरकार हम लोगों के सामने नहीं रख सकी है। मैं जरूर महसूस करता हूं कि जिस व्यवस्था के साथ यह सरकार जुड़ी हुई है वह व्यवस्था इस देश को बना नहीं सकती है और यह सरकार उस व्यवस्था के रहते इस स्थिति में नहीं हो सकती है कि यह चीन का मुकाबला कर सके। इस बारे में मेरे मन में कोई सन्देह नहीं है। सरकार गुमराह करने का काम ही कर रही है। गोपनीय चीज है, बताने लायक नहीं है, यही कह कर सरकार सारे देश को गुमराह करने का काम करती आ रही है। यही आज तक इन लोगों की नीति रही है। जब चीन ने अणु बम छोड़ा था तब भी इन लोगों ने पूछा था कि आपकी नीति क्या है? शायद उस समय मसानी जी ने परेशानी से कहा था कि अमरीकी छाता हमें मिलेगा। अब अमरीकी छाता नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि अमरीका और चीन का रिश्ता वह नहीं रह गया है जो पहले था। इस बात को मसानी जी हमेशा खयाल में रखें। अमरीका, अमरीका पुकार कर उस तरफ देखना वह बन्द करें। अमरीका व्यापारियों का देश है। वह अपने स्वार्थों को जानता है। हमारा देश अपने स्वार्थों को नहीं जानता। आप भी कभी कभी इस में भूल करते हैं। अमरीका पर निर्भर रहने वाली नीति या रूस पर निर्भर रहने वाली नीति अब तक आप की रही है। उससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। दोनों चाहते हैं कि वही व्यवस्था यहां चलती रहे और उसी का प्रवास वे कर रहे हैं। उस व्यवस्था के रहते आप इस देश को कभी नहीं बना सकते हैं। देश के पूरे आर्थिक और राजनीतिक ढांचे को कोई नया मोड़ देने के बारे में आप लोग सोचने के लिए तैयार हैं क्या? भूउपग्रह छोड़ने वाला ही यह एक मामला नहीं है। उसके पीछे जो चीन की तैयारी रही है पिछले 22 साल से, उसके बारे में भी खुद आप सोच सकते हैं और सोच करके अपने ढांचे में कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाने की कोई बात आप कर सकते हो। रक्षा मंत्री यह न कहें कि उनका यह विषय नहीं है। उस अवस्था में प्रधान मंत्री को ला कर उन से उत्तर वह दिलायें। जिस में ताकत हो, कुब्वत हो, वह जवाब दे। मजाक में इस को वह न लें। हम इन चीजों को अब इस सदन में बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। माननीय मंत्री इस विषय को मजाक में न उड़ा दें, बल्कि बतायें कि क्या वह अपने ढांचे में परिवर्तन करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

आज चीन के हाथ में अणु बम है। इन्टरकान्टिनेंटल बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल को हमारे देश के किसी भी कोने में भेजने की ताकत आज उस के हाथ में आई है। अब उस को हिमालय में लड़ने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। उस ने अपने घर में बैठ कर हमारे देश पर हमला करने की ताकत बनाई है। मैं रक्षा मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई डिलिवरी सिस्टम है और क्या उस ने इस बारे में कोई नीति निर्धारित की है।

हम अणु बम बनाने के बारे में एटामिक एनर्जी कमेटी में लगातार चिल्लाते रहे हैं। क्या सरकार के पास अणु बम बनाने के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था है?

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़]

अमरीका और रूस दोनों मिल कर न्युक्लियर नान-प्रालिफ़रेशन ट्रीटी पर हस्ताक्षर करने के बारे में इस देश पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं। जब भी सरकार उन से हथियार, अनाज या बोकारो के स्टील प्लांट आदि के बारे में सहायता मांगती है, तो वे यह शर्त लगाते हैं कि भारत उस ट्रीटी पर हस्ताक्षर करे। क्या मंत्री महोदय आज फिर एक बार साफ़ और स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह आश्वासन देने के लिए तैयार हैं कि नान प्रालिफ़रेशन ट्रीटी पर हमारे हस्ताक्षर कभी नहीं होंगे और हम इस बारे में किसी के दबाव में नहीं आयेंगे ?

अगर रक्षा मंत्री मेरे इन चार प्रश्नों में से किसी का उत्तर देने में अपने आप को असमर्थ समझते हैं, तो आप प्रधान मंत्री को बुला कर उन से इन प्रश्नों के स्पष्ट उत्तर दिलवाइये। आज प्रधान मंत्री इन महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए सदन में नहीं हैं, मैं इस पर अपना विरोध प्रकट करता हूं।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, this is a very serious matter. They went on parading before the world and particularly before our countrymen that it was not at all needed. Now the Government of India and the Prime Minister are planning to vacate the entire Himalayan area. In such circumstances it is necessary that she should be asked to come here and give an answer.

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज़ : इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री को बुलाया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : The question was directed to the Defence Minister, if it was directed to the Prime Minister, then the demand is justified.

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप क्यों हमेशा सरकार का बचाव करते है ?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : यह बहुत महत्व का विषय है। यह प्राइम मिनिस्टर का विषय है, रक्षा मंत्री का नहीं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I cannot help feeling that Members are not quite fair. They give notice of a call attention notice directed to me and when it is being taken up, they say that I should not answer it but the Prime Minister should answer it. If they had felt so strongly about it and if they felt that I could not answer it, they should have put in a call attention notice directed to the Prime Minister .. *(Interruptions)*

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : आन ए पायन्ट आफ आर्डर। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को इस बात का अधिकार है कि आप कालिंग एटेशन नोटिस को उस मन्त्री को ट्रान्सफर कर सकते हैं, जिस के महकमें से उसका सम्बन्ध हो **(व्यवधान)**

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : स्टील प्लांट के बारे में एलान करने का अधिकार किस का है ? श्री पन्त का या प्रधान मन्त्री का ? **(व्यवधान)**

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire statement of the hon. Member can be divided into two parts; one was a lecture and I am not competent to give a counter-lecture. I think even the Prime Minister will not think it proper to give a counter lecture. Then, at the end, he put four questions, and I shall try to answer those four questions as best as I can. I start from the end. He put a question as to whether our policy of not signing the non proliferation treaty continues to hold good. I would like to reiterate, very clearly that we have taken a deliberate decision not to sign the non proliferation treaty and we stick to it. The reasons have been given earlier, and I will very briefly repeat them. It is discriminatory; it creates an exclusive club; it comes in the way of the development of nuclear energy even for peaceful purpose. For all these reasons, we have decided not to sign the non-proliferation treaty; and this policy continues.

The other question that he asked was about our programme for the manufacture of atomic bombs or nuclear bombs. We had in this House a detailed discussion on this subject in which the Government's position made clear that our policy is to develop our nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and we have no programme of building or constructing or manufacturing a nuclear bomb....

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : चेंज्ड सर्कमस्टांसिज में सरकार क्या करेगी ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : .. or an atomic bomb I know that there is a counter-view but he has put me a question. They can answer for themselves but they cannot answer for me. I have to state the Government's policy very clearly, and concretely and this continues to be the same unaltered. Just as I said our position with regard to the signing of the non-proliferation treaty remains unaltered, our attitude with regard to the manufacture of nuclear bombs also remains unaltered. I have nothing more to add. (*Interruption*)

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : क्या सरकार के पास एटम बम बनाने की ताकत, नो हाऊ, है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को इस तरह बीच में रुकावट नहीं डालनी चाहिए।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There are two other questions that I have still to answer. One is, have we got a delivery system to counter the attack on us either by a missile or a nuclear weapon. I have made this position clear at the time of the last debate, that we should get reconciled to the hard realities that there is in fact no defence against a delivery system by a missile .. (*Interruption*)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Rubbish.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : बिलकुल गलत बात है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Mr. Sondhi is an expert and I would like to learn from him. But I should like even at this stage to say that I know there is an anti-ballistic missile programme ABM programme—

श्री मधु लिमये : डिफेंस न हो, लेकिन डेटेरेन्ट तो होता है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I will come to that aspect. The point is that the two super powers namely Soviet Union and the United States of America, have embarked on what is known as the ABM programme-anti-ballistic missile programme. The latest thinking even about the ABM programme is that it cannot be effective and they are proposing talks to arrive at some arrangement; this is a fact which scientists know all over the world, that on account of the differential in the explosion of the various warheads or multiple warheads, the ABM is not effective. That is one thing.

Then, the lay-out for that is colossal which we can not think of for several years to come. Even the super-powers are now coming round to the view that it is an and illusory idea to imagine that there can be a safeguard against a nuclear attack particularly by the inter continental ballistic missile, and this position is there particularly after the development of what is known is MIRVS in which there are more than one warhead upon the lethal system. The last question, which he put first, is the broader question as to whether we are going to have another look upon our entire approach to social and political problems. Parliament decides and we are in the hands of Parliament. Whatever is the programme on the political side or economic side is the programme approved by Parliament. If parliament in their wisdom decide any other programme, that will be binding upon the Government.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे एक प्रश्न का उत्तर मन्त्री महोदय ने सही ढंग से नहीं दिया। मैंने यह पूछा कि आपके पास अणु बम बनाने की ताकत या शक्ति या टेकनिकल नो हाउ यह सारी चीजें है या नहीं हैं ? मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि आप क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं ? मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि आप

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़]

के पास यह टेकनिकल 'नो' हाउ वगैरह है या नहीं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We have not applied our mind to this aspect for this reason .. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame !

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The simple question is, when our decision is not to manufacture the bomb, it will be a futile exercise for me to answer whether we have the capability to produce it or not. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order can be allowed during calling attention or short notice question...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I know my name is not there, but the Minister has misled the House...

MR. SPEAKER : Will you sit down ? It is a big problem to deal with you and also with the questions. You are a question yourself. I am not going to listen to anything from you now. Mr Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीन के साथ हमारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों व आणु बम को लेकर हमारा मतभेद है और हमारे विचार के लोगों का चीन से इस बात पर भी मतभेद है कि दुनिया में समाजवाद का निर्माण कैसे किया जायगा। इस मामले में भी हमारा उनसे मतभेद है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद एशिया के एक देश ने, एक बड़े देश ने कितनी बड़ी वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धि की है, अब तक रूस और अमेरिका के लोग इस क्षेत्र में आगे थे, अब चीन ने भी भू-उपग्रह छोड़ा है, ऐसी स्थिति में विज्ञान की प्रगति चाहने वाले लोगों का भले ही हमारा मतभेद कुछ भी क्यों न हो उनका यह कर्तव्य है कि ऐसी स्थिति में उस को बधाई दी जाये। अतः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अमेरिका के लोग जब चन्द्रमा से वापस आ जाते हैं सफलता के साथ खुशी जाहिर करते हैं, तो हमारा यह भी कर्तव्य होना चाहिए था कि जब उसने इतना बड़ा काम किया भू-उपग्रह छोड़ने का तो हमें उसे बधाई देनी चाहिये थी ? तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने या हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मन्त्री ने चीन की सरकार के पास बधाई पत्र क्यों नहीं भेजा ? (**व्यवधान**)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बधाई का तो और मौका आप तलाश कर लेना...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धि की बात है, इसलिए मैं बोल रहा हूं..... (**व्यवधान**) ..

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please resume your seat ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The expression of such a view in Parliament is likely to create a misleading impression all over the world. It is also derogatory to this country... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : It is the individual view of the member. Nobody would be misled (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER : The Calling Attention motion is regarding the Chinese satellite. It very clearly says "earth satellite by China and its implications in respect of India's security"; nothing more..... — (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। इनको बधाई का तार अगर भेजना है तो भेज दें और चीन को दावत देना चाहें तो वह भी दे दें। अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनको तो बोलने दीजिए। बधाई का संदेश भी दें और यहां राज करने के लिए दावत देना चाहते हैं तो वह भी दे दें।

SHRI H N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Sir I would submit to you that a member of my party is entitled to your protection, He may have made a mistake,

but that is a different matter. We are not sticklers for the rules to that extent. He wanted to ask a question and he was prevented from asking that question. It is the prerogative of the members to ask questions.. ...(*Interruptions*)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं अभी भी यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इतनी बड़ी वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धि के लिए क्या यहां की सरकार और प्रधान मन्त्री तिलम्ब से ही सही चीन की सरकार को बधाई पत्र भेजने को तैयार हैं ?.. **(व्यवधान)** ... दूसरी बात....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। आज ये कहते हैं कि चाइना को बधाई देनी चाहिये, कल को ये चीन को यहां आने की दावत देंगे—यह एन्टी-नेशनल है, इरेलेवेन्ट है....**(व्यवधान)**....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस काल एटेन्शन का ताल्लुक इण्डिया की सिक्योरिटी से है, इस सवाल से इसका ताल्लुक नहीं है..... **(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इस तरह से कल वे चीन को इण्डिया में आने की दावत देंगे... **(व्यवधान)**....

MR. SPEAKER : It is only relevant so far as India's security is concerned. Anything else is irrelevant. I will not allow anything beyond the precincts of India's security. The Calling Attention is about launching of first earth satellite by China and its implications in respect of India security. May I request you ..... (*Interruption*)

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, all this must be expunged. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : All this must be expunged. Everything must be expunged from the record. (*Interruptions*) What is all this happening ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : All that you have to do is to expunge all this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HEM BARUA : We are having these missiles from one end to another... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have a compromise. I suggest we do not send them our congratulations till the time they have dropped a bomb on India. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दूसरा सवाल-पिछले 20 वर्षों में चीन ने भू-उपग्रह छोड़ने और आणविक हथियारों के बनाने में जो सफलता हासिल की है, उस का रहस्य क्या है ? हम भी पिछले 20 वर्षों से एटामिक एनर्जी पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक बहुत पीछे हैं, अभी भी धुम्बा से बैलून ही छोड़ते हैं—दोनों देशों में इतने फर्क का रहस्य क्या है ?

तीसरी बात--क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि चीन ने यह सफलता इस लिये हासिल की है कि वहां समाजवाद है . **(व्यवधान)**.... वहां की शासन व्यवस्था मजदूरों, किसानों, बुद्धिजीवियों और जनता के हाथ में है....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This nonsense must be stopped There is a limit.

हम चीन की तारीफ़ नहीं सुन सकते हैं, यह बेहूदगी हम से बरदाश्त नहीं हो सकेगी.... **(व्यवधान)** ये सारी बेहूदगियां एक्सपंज होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**....

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इस हाउस की इज्जत होनी चाहिए, इस देश की इज्जत होनी चाहिए। ये चीन का ढिंढोरा पीटते हैं, यह क्या बात है ? ....**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सच है कि इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी यह देश विज्ञान में पिछड़ा हुआ है ....(**व्यवधान**)... और क्या इसका एकमात्र कारण यह नहीं है कि हमारे देश में टाटा, बिड़ला, डालमिया और स्वतंत्र पार्टी के पूंजीपतियों ने एकाधिकार जमा रखा है ? .. (**व्यवधान**)....

श्री रणधीर सिंह : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। हमारे देश के खिलाफ जो सारी बातें यहां पर कही गई हैं उनको एक्सपंज होना चाहिए। हमारी कौम के खिलाफ यह सारी बातें हो रही हैं इसलिये इनको एक्सपंज होना चाहिए। ....(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would like to know whether the hon. Member wants that we send our congratulations to the Americans for having dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What is all this happening ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : They must be expunged from the records.

SHRI N K. P. SALVE (Betul) : The entire calling attention has arisen because it threatens our security. Are these questions relevant ? Are you permitting these questions, Sir ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : That is a threat to our security.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Are these questions relevant, Sir ?

SHRI UMANATH : They are quite relevant. You sit down. You are not able to develop your science and you are talking like this. Nonsense.

13 hrs.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इस किस्म की बातों को हम कैसे बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं ? देश के खिलाफ प्रचार की बातें यहां पर नहीं हो सकती हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ये चीन का प्रचार कर रहे हैं, हम उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपने जमीर पूछियेगा और फिर इस बात की रूलिंग दे दीजिए तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा कि क्या इनके सवालात यहां पर रेलिवेन्ट हैं ? ...(**व्यवधान**)....

श्री रणधीर सिंह : ये चीन का प्रचार कर रहे हैं। यहां पर चीन का प्रचार करने की कोई जगह नहीं है। हम इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। ....(**व्यवधान**).... हम चीनी एजेन्टों को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। ....(**व्यवधान**)....

SHRI UMANATH : You are American agents if we are 'Chini' agents. Your Government is incompetent to develop science. You want to cover up your indulgence in developing science.

SHRI N. K. P SALVE : Sir, what matters is our country's defence. Are you allowing these questions ? I want your ruling.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Political overtones have been introduced in this very important subject; but as erroneous impressions may be left in the minds of the people of the country, it is my duty to clarify Government's stand on these matters. I hope I am voicing the feelings of everyone in this matter. It is surprising that any one should even suggest that we should think of sending congratulations.

SHRI UMANATH : Why not ? You can send congratulations to America for the astronauts; why not for this ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We will only be sidetracking the issue if we were to judge the economic or political structure of a country in the matter of development of nuclear energy for whatever puroposes it may be. It is a phenomena which is

known all the world over that science and technology is not a preserve of either socialism or capitalism. It is science and technology which transcend socialism or capitalism. It is either socialist nor capitalist. Now, Sir, it is true that we are behind China both in the matter of nuclear programme, particularly in Northeastern region and also in regard to carrier programme and we have to speed up our efforts to take up both our space programme as well as our nuclear programme.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Congratulation is a matter of courtesy. I would like to say that it cannot be enforced. When some Members insist that we should congratulate somebody, anybody will become suspicious about it. I don't want that anybody should demand that China should be congratulated. The hon Minister has said that the question of having larger boosters will bereviewed, that the 10 years deadline will be reduced. This is a good thing that the Government is doing. But at the same time I am not able to agree with the hon Minister in regard to what Americans are doing. It is not possible to protect America with this anti-ballistic missile system. They can protect themselves against the Chinese but not against the Russians. President Nixon has said that the anti-ballistic system will be able to protect America for 4 or 5 years. After that America will not be able to protect themselves if there is a Chinese nuclear attack. That is why I ask the Government, what is it that they are doing, in view of what will happen to India in 1978.

But the experts agree that by 1978, when the Chinese missiles will be effective, it will no longer be deterred by the Americans. What is called a balance of terror will be achieved. May we know whether the Government is planning for the time being not only the booster for 1978, when it is ready, but also the nuclear bomb ? America and Russia will cease to be a factor in Asia by 1978 and not by 1980 as they expected previously because of this satellite and because of the Chinese nuclear capability.

That is why I want to ask whether in view of this there will be a re-examination of the nuclear strategy on our part. It may not be possible for the Government to make an announcement immediately but what we would like the Government to do is that it should re orientate its nuclear strategy not only for peaceful use but for other purposes also. An announcement will have to be made as to when the nuclear deterrent will be produced. We want to develop friendly relations with China. But, when they can blackmail us why should we be friendly with them ? That is the basic question. Perhaps China feels that the super powers might attempt to encircle them and contain them. And Chinese suspicion is that they are a part of the containing system. And so long as that suspicion remains, China is bound to be hostile.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask your question.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : In five year's time, the Americans and the Russians themselves might say that it was stupid on their part to pressurise India not to make the bomb. The pressure will be made that we should make more and more bombs because India is facing the greatest crisis in her history. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not make a speech.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : May I know whether we should accept one of the Breshnov doctrines, namely, that we should co-operate ? In that event, the nuclear blackmail should go and we should have a definite policy for 1978. Otherwise there will be a nuclear war. (*Interr uption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Barua, kindly sit down. I am not allowing any more...

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : My question is whether the conventional forces would be reduced so as to make the money available for nuclear strategy in the name of independent nuclear policy ?

श्री रवि राय : (पुरी) यह ब्रेज़नेव डाक्ट्रीन का स्वागत कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब एक हो तो उस का इलाज हो। 10 आदमी एक साथ बोलें तब क्या किया जाय।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पॉइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठाने देंगे तो यही होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मन्त्री जी को जवाब देने दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये अब पॉइंटों आफ़ आर्डर जरूरी उठाना चाहता हूं। कोई प्रक्रिया होनी चाहिये। नियम 376 में मुझे पॉइंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाने का अधिकार है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was a speech which was drowned by very effective interventions or interruptions. I could not follow the whole of the speech.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Since he himself admits that this was a speech he need not answer.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH ; I want to make the position clear.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम कभी भी पॉइंट आफ आर्डर उठा सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काल अटेंशन में पॉइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठना चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम 376 में कहां लिखा हुआ है कि पॉइंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं उठा सकते? किसी भी स्टेज पर उठा सकते हैं, और मैं इस वक्त उठाना चाहता हूं। जब यह कह रहे हैं कि जो इन्होंने कहा वह मंत्री जी की समझ में नहीं आया तो जवाब किस का दे रहे हैं ?

श्री समर गुह : आपने मुझे पॉइंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं उठाने दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दूसरे की समझ में बातें नहीं आती हैं, लेकिन फिर भी जवाब दिये जाते हैं। कहने वाले का भी पता नहीं क्या कह रहा है और जवाब देने वाला क्या जवाब दे।

श्री समर गुह : आप मुझे भी पॉइंट आफ आर्डर उठाने की इजाजत दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनको खाना नहीं मिलेगा जब तक पॉइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं करेंगे। क्यों कि मधु लिमये जी ने पॉइंट आफ आर्डर कर दिया इसलिये आप का भी जरूरी है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to draw your attention to the fact that the Defence Minister has misled the House by making a wrong or incomplete statement and a confused statement....

MR. SPEAKER : He can write to me. The procedure is laid down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He misled the House when he said that it is the policy of the Government to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. It is not a fact that the Government have given an undertaking to Canada that plutonium will not be used for developing blast technology even for peaceful purposes....

MR. SPEAKER : I am an ordinary man. The Speaker needs to be a superhuman being in this House.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The hon. member laid for considerable stress on our adopting an independent policy with regard to the development of nuclear technology and nuclear science. I would like to say very categorically that this is precisely our policy. We have our own policy and we refuse to be pressurised by one or the other in the matter of development of our nuclear energy and nuclear technology.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : That is not their policy. Otherwise, why have they entered into an agreement with Canada not to use plutonium for developing blast technology for peaceful purposes...

MR. SPEAKER : If he goes on like this, I am sorry I will have to perform the unpleasant duty of naming him.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would also like to say very categorically in reply to another aspect mentioned by the hon. member as if we are in any scheme of containment of China. That is not our policy. I want to make that quite clear. We may have our own difference with China. They are bilateral. We have been trying to resolve them. We have to defend our sovereignty, but we do not join any group in this containment of China.

The third question was whether if we go nuclear, we could reduce our expenditure on defence. This matter requires very careful consideration. But I can say that so far as our conventional equipment and conventional warfare preparations are concerned, they cannot be reduced in view of the long land borders and the type of situation that prevails on our long borders with two countries, China and Pakistan with whom our relations are not good. Therefore, there is very little scope for cutting down any expenditure on our conventional warfare and conventional preparations of the Air Force, the Army and the Navy.

I would like to clarify one aspect which is bothering my hon. friend, Prof. Samar Guha, very much.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : On the occasion when the tenth Hydrogen bomb was exploded by China on 29th September last year, it was the view of our Minister here and of the United States experts that this Hydrogen bomb had been set off at a fairly low height, and he, along with his American friends, concluded that the Chinese were yet far from developing a delivery system.

I would like to place the focus on the grave failure of the Defence Ministry's intelligence estimate. Whenever we have questioned the Minister about the development of offensive nuclear missiles by the Chinese, he has claimed to know more than us and he has told us that he has solid basis for believing that the Chinese capacity is limited to 600 miles. He has come out with that statement here and outside in many parts of our country. Today we realise that the intelligence estimate of the Defence Ministry has thoroughly misinformed us and that he has presented a distorted picture to the country. I would like to know whether the Government will hold a comprehensive enquiry into the failure of the Defence intelligence to predict the development of Chinese inter-continental missiles.

This House should concern itself with the implications of the telemetric system of the Chinese satellite. We know that it is sending out signals regularly. I want to know whether we are capable of catching these signals. At present these may relate to the flight itself but next year or even earlier, the Chinese may send a reconnaissance satellite which will pick up the movement or deployment of our troops and our defence infra-structure and information relating to it. I want to know from the Minister whether, apart from looking at the end of a telescope, he has the technology for tracking signals from slights in space.

A study of the Defence Ministry's Report discloses the woeful inadequacy of the Ministry's thinking on the development of missiles. May I know whether we have a productive missile programme ? I do not want to hear that our scientists are allowed to fulfil their intellectual curiosity. I want to know what is the specific contribution which our missle production is making to our defence potentiality. I want a clear answer.

I want to know how far it is a reflection on the Government's policies that those in charge of this programme I will not name them because I have not written to you earlier, but next time I will name them-have reconciled themselves to working with borrowed material and borrowed ideas and become slavishly dependent on technology elsewhere.

I would like to know in particular from the Minister whether he realises, when he tells us here that the guidance system of the Chinese has not developed, that it is poor comfort to us because the Chinese have got warheads, Hydrogen bomb warheads. That means that even if there is an error in the guidance system, it does not matter, it will cause us tremendous damage. Therefore, why is he misleading us ?

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

Does he know that China took hardly two years to move from the atomic bomb to the Hydrogen bomb, and it took much longer in other cases ?

I have a book here written by one of my students. It is called *India-Nuclear Weapons and International Politics* by R. L. M. Patil, I commend it to the Minister. I use it only to quote from Dr. Bhabha. Commenting on the explosion of the nuclear bomb by China, Dr. Bhabha said that the Chinese copied everything from the blueprint left by the Russians when they left as a result of the rift between the countries.

I have another quotation here that the Chinese have a special officer in West Germany who is employing German scientists and taking them to China, and that a colleague of Prof. Van Braun is associated with this programme. How can you congratulate the Chinese when this work is done by the German scientists ? The time has not come to congratulate the Chinese. The time will come when the Chinese work with their own brains, not on borrowed technology from the Germans.

I want this Minister to assure the House that our own technology would be developed, that our Kalpakkam Plant, for example, would be sent into production on a top priority basis, so that we have our own missiles.

I accuse the Minister that he has time and again misled the House about the non-proliferation treaty. He has defended it many times. It is not a question of signature or no signature. This treaty is placing all sorts of restraints on us. The other day we heard that the soviet representative snubbed. MR. Trivedi, our representative, talked to him as if he was speaking from high moral standards and Mr. Trivedi had to bow down before him. All this is the result of this treaty. Therefore, what we must have is a clear and categorical declaration that we do not accept the non-proliferation treaty as part of international law, that further we are reserving specifically our right to go in for nuclear explosives at a time and place of our choosing.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I wish I had brought some book of my student to quote against his student because I have also done teaching for a shortwhile and may be some of my students have produced probaby better books than his student.

If we disengage the enthusiasm of his presentation, very little is left. But I shall not indulge in a sort of counter presentation; I shall answer specific questions.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not annoy him; otherwise it will be my headache.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : He is unfair when he says that I have mislead the House. If he could take out any statement from me and say that at that time what I said was not correct, then I shall come to this House and apologise. He forgets that this is a developing situation. They have developed medium range missile at that time. If in the meantime they had advanced, I did not say at that time that they would never advance.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It will be unfair to accuse the Minister that he has ever given any information to this House which can be contradicted.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not like to join issue with sueh a senior leader as Shri Dwivedy. It is a pity he has also fallen a victim to some of my press friends who speak as if I do not give any information. I shall not give any information on any matter which is a strategic matter. I shall never withheld any information on matters which are not of strategic importance.

The other point is this. He asked : what is our missile programme ? It is true that our missile programme is at present limited to one, namely, we are developing missiles from ground to air, a missile for defensive purposes. There is another aspect to our space programme and we are trying to put a satellite into orbit as I said in my main statement. About the non-proliferation treaty I have made the position quite clear. I do not see what bothers the learned professor or his student. We have decided not to sign the Treaty. I do not know what more he wants.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : That point is very serious; the point is made that it is now part of international law.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I request the hon. M. P. to bring back some of his knowledge which he acquired when he was in the foreign office. There is no international law binding on a party which does not sign that treaty. We are not bound by that treaty and the hon. Member who was once in foreign office should know at least this much of foreign office.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything is forgotten after he comes to Parliament.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I agree with him that we have to develop our nuclear and space technology depending essentially on our own know-how and our own scientists. In the meantime I would not hesitate to borrow ideas from any quarter whatsoever but we must have our own Indian scientists, Indian technologists who will be in overall charge of the programme. I am prepared to borrow it from the capitalist countries or socialist countries, from any quarter where I can get it.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank God; it is over now. Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST 'NORTHERN INDIA PATRIKA,' ALLAHABAD

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : With the kind consent given by your good self, I raise a question of privilege in respect of a news report published in the *Northern India Patrika*, Allahabad, dated the 1st April, 1970, misreporting the proceedings of the House. I request you kindly to send it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : As is the practice of this House, I may inform you that we have written to the Editor. When his reply comes, we will take it up then.

I now take up the next item.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : Sir, there is a strike going on by the non-gazetted officers of the Himachal Pradesh Government— (*Interruptions*) I am raising a point of order.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*-

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. What are you doing ? I have taken up the next item.

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13 31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Reports etc of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd,, New Delhi and Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : On behalf of Shri F. A. Ahamed,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(1) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3329/70]

[Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh]

(2) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1968-69.

(ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3330/70]

Annual Report etc. of Triveni Structurals Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Triveni Structurals Limited, for the year 1968-69.

(ii) Annual Report of the Triveni Structurals Limited, for the year 1968 69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3331/70]

Statement re. Drought situation in the Country

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding drought conditions prevailing in parts of the Country (July, 1969 to March, 1970) [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3332/70]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and Sixth, Hundred and Seventh and Hundred and tenth Reports

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :

(i) Hundred and sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) regarding Paragraph 124 of Audit Report (Civil), 1969 and Audit Report on the accounts of National Co-operative Development Corporation for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 (Department of Cooperation).

(ii) Hundred and seventh Report regarding Audit Report (Civil) 1969 relating to the Ministries of Home Affairs, External Affairs and Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

(iii) Hundred and tenth Report regarding Chapter II of Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1969 relating to Customs.

13.33 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SNQ. NO. 11 *RE.* ENQUIRY COMMITTEE ON HALDIA BARAUNI PIPELINE

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : I beg to lay a statement on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In my replies to the Supplementaries to short Notice Question No. 11, regarding enquiry Committee on Haldia-Barauni Pipeline, I stated

that "The point is that this technical committee was appointed by the I. O. C. with the permission of the then Minister, Shri Ashoka Mehta." It has been brought to my notice that the need for a technical committee for ground study on the choice of actual mining and pipeline practices was felt in the Ministry at the Secretary's level. This was brought to the notice of I. O. C. who thereupon appointed the Investigation Committee. The constitution of the Committee had the approval of the Board of Directors of I.O.C. and the Ministry was made aware of it.

(ii) Secondly, while answering another supplementary question from Shri Madhu Limaye, I stated that "then, when retired, he (Shri N. S. Rau) said that the Report was ready and it would be submitted within a week." And while answering to a supplementary question from Shri Nambiar I stated "after having completed the work, he said that he was writing the report, he reqired a few days to write the report." My attention has been drawn to a letter written by Shri N. S. Rau on 21/22.8.1968 which stated *inter alia* as follows: "I would like to say that a substantial part of the enquiry has been completed and I also think that the remaining part of the enquiry should not take a long time."

Shri Ashoka Mehta, then Minister of Petroleum & Chemicals, has confirmed in September 1969 that the extension to Shri N. S Rau had his prior approval.

(iii) To the extent indicated above, I crave the indulgence of the House to correct the replies previously given.

13.34 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

Reported decision of Internal Affairs Committee of Cabinet about mid term Poll in Gujarat

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Sir, this mornings papers carried a news item that a sub committee of the Cabinet has decided : I am quoting it--"The Centre, would not approve of a mid--term poll in Gujarat." This is something which amounts to terrorising the Governer, because the Cabinet has not got any right to approve or disapprove of a mid-term poll, or a decision on the mid-term poll. It is the right of the Governor there. Until the Governor receives any recommendation from the Chief Minister and unless and until the Government receives the report of the Governor, they should not try to terrorise him. They have every right to discuss anything in their Internal Affairs Committee, but it has never been the practice of the Internal Affairs Committee to give publicity to any such decision which goes against the State Government, because this amounts to creating defections there. The Home Minister himself was the Chairman of the Committee on Defections and a unanimous recommendation was made to stop defections, So, rather than getting the defections stopped, this Government is encouraging defections and using several types of methods to encourage defection. We are not at all worried about that, because if any Government tries.. (*Interruption*)

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : You are the real defector ; you have come from that side to this side (*Interruption*)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That is wrong. You are the cause, because you are in the lap of this Government. You are bribed by this Government to be in their lap It is they who have defected. The Prime Minister is the biggest defector. She

[Shri Ram Subhag Singh]

sent a nomination paper and she voted against the candidate. You are worshipping Kamakhya (*Interruption*)

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I could not follow ; what has Kamakhya got to do with this ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : As the people of Assam worship Kamakhya, they worship this Prime Minister as their deity. The hon. Member is from Assam. Those defections go on.

Now, Sir, on the floor of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly, the Government's strength was decided on the Appropriation Bill (*Interruption*) In the Assembly, the entire Opposition got 65 votes and the Government got 93 votes. (*Interruption*). I charge the Government, I charge the Prime Minister that they have wilfully allowed, in the face of all these things, the publication of this news item with a view to terrorising the Governor of Gujarat, so that he may surrender, because this has been tested in the case of Bihar. In Bihar, they terrorised the Governor and within one week, they gave an extension of one year to that Governor. The toppling operation which was started by the Prime Minister has now taken the form of operation terrorisation of Governors. I request you to see that they are guided by the recommendations made in the Defections Committee report and they should not terrorise the Governor. (*Interruption*).

SHRI D. R. PARMAR (Patan) : The Gujarat Assembly was adjourned before the scheduled time. The Assembly should be called and the majority should be tested on the floor of the House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HEM BARUA : Whether the Gujarat Government has a majority or not is immaterial. What is material is, this matter was discussed in the internal affairs committee of the Cabinet over the head of the Governor and the Governor was bypassed. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know what has gone wrong with the House How long can I go on shouting at you and you at me ? After all, I was very happy that the calling attention was over. I am not going to allow anything more on this. There is nothing before me in the form of any motion from any of you.

SHRI HEM RAJ (Kangra) : We have submitted a calling attention.

MR. SPEAKER : That will be seen when it comes. Today's calling attention is over. God help these people. Something has really gone wrong with this House.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): It is not a fact that the internal affairs committee met formally and took any decision. The report which has appeared in the press is completely unfounded. The internal affairs committee did not meet formally and has not taken any decision on this matter, because there was no occasion for the internal affairs committee to decide this matter. The matter of dissolution is a matter between the Governor and the Chief Minister. The Governor has not sent any report.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : You are indicating to the Governor to take a certain line.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : On behalf of Government and on behalf of the Prime Minister I would like to say that we are not interested in toppling of any Government. (*Interruption*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat) : If the Internal Affairs Committee discussed nothing about this matter, how did it appear in the press that they have said that this is their decision ? Is it going to be contradicted and is the Home Minister going to say that no opinion has been expressed by the Internal Affairs Committee ? If he says that, I can understand that it is something. The Governor is free to decide whatever he likes. I am not referring to the mid-term poll. Whether it happens or not is no concern of mine. But indirect pressure like this on the Governor has already taken place. What is being done to see that that pressure gets removed, that the Governor is free to exercise his own discretion and make his own decision ? This does not do it. That is the difficulty.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would like to make this point clear. I did say that the Internal Affairs Committee did not meet formally to take a decision. Informally we met and we discussed all varieties of problems in the country because we have to make a review of position in the whole country. But we have not taken a decision on this matter because this was not a matter for decision. As I said, this matter is between the Governor and the Chief Minister of Gujarat. Therefore, there was no occasion for us to take a decision. If this is not contradiction, what else is contradiction ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : In the Internal Affairs Committee you can discuss what you like. You can discuss the whole world. Nobody can prevent you from doing that. But when it has been published, it would be a contradiction if you say that it was not the view of the Internal Affairs Committee of the Cabinet. But that is not what you have done.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : If you take the stand that it was not a formal decision but it was an informal discussion then it would be worse.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no question of any decision. When we meet we certainly discuss many things informally. What can we say about it here ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Basti) : Sir, we want your protection. We want only a clarification and not any discussion. How does he counteract the impression that is prevaling in the entire country because of this newspaper report ? It is a deliberate leakage by one of the Cabinet Ministers that this matter was discussed by the Internal Affairs Committee. By this report very serious damage has been done and it has undermined the institution of Governor.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : The Governor of Gujarat is no longer neutral. He is taking a particular line. He is taking sides and he is lining up with the Indicate. The Governor of Gujarat will be influenced by the informal decision and no assurance of the Home Minister will help that . (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER : I would request all of you to resume your seats.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : (Chamba) : Sir, I have given notice of a calling attention and short Notice question about Himachal Pradesh .

MR. SPEAKER : I had my hopes on this side; now they are proving worse.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : We will definitely say that the Governor of Gujarat was guided by the informal decision if he takes a certain line.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought people from Gujarat are very mild and non-aggressive. They are proving much more aggressive than Punjabis...(*Interraptions*) Some of them are unmanagable by the chair ; they are unmanagable by their leaders. Only God could manage them.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Let the Government behave properly.

13.44 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1970-71—contd.

Ministry of Defence-*Contd.*

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Sir, we have been professing stridently and vociferously that the question of defence is a matter of supreme national importance to all of us and, therefore, we should keep the matter above party affliations and predilections. But as I heard the debate yesterday, especially speeches of certain opposition members, I found that one particular section of opposition came out with condemning the United States of America and the other section came out with condemning the Soviet Union.

13.45 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Implied in their arguments was the plea that we must show larger dependence on one of the two super powers.

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

Sir, I submit very respectfully that this is not merely super-imposing your political proformers on matters of defence which we are pledged not to do but the entire approach to me appears to be hopelessly naive, if not absurd, for by now the law of friendship of the super powers with other countries is fairly well established and so are the rights and obligations of their friends. If Super Power 'A' now in terms of friendship is obliged to give assistance, both financial and military, to any developing or to an under developed country 'B' that does not mean further obligation on Super Power 'A' not to give similar or bigger help to country 'C' which country 'C' may use to destory the country 'B', provided, Sir, the Super Power feels that its own interests are well served by assisting 'C'. In other words, as long as the interests of the country which is sought to be helped and the interests of the Super Power are coextensive assistance will be given by Super Power, irrespective or its repression on the friends or Super Powers. But this right and authority of the Super Power which is at the giving end-fortunately, it is not a unilateral right. There is also a right vested in the country at the receiving end, that is, its right to take it or leave it. Therefore, a question arises when we are at the receiving end whether we are going to take it or leave it.

This very theory was propounded by the British Prime Minister in some what forthright but uncouth terms when he said, "Today in international politics we do not have any permanent friends or permanent enemies; we only have permanent interests." Therefore, if we want to find a panacea or a lasting solution to our defence problems and defence matters it will not come from any dependence whatsoever on anyone of the two super powers; neither shall it come by any dependence on both of them. We will have to solve the problems of defence needs and defence preparation by very arduous and assiduous endeavours towards self reliance by relying solely on our own talents and on our own resources. I was, therefore, surprised when some hon. Members suggested that we should depend on one of the two Super Powers when both of them are supplying arms to Pakistan. It is showing preference to one cut throat against the other cut throat. In fact, Sir, one cut throat is bad enough and if you depend on both the cut throats the risk is going to be double. Therefore, since I am interested in the welfare of my people, in the welfare of my country and don't care two hoots about the United States or the Soviet Union if they are not going to be friendly to me, I know we have sufficient talent in my country, sufficient resources to cater to every defence needs and help defence preparations. Therefore, we have to proceed on our own towards self-reliance in military preparations. In this connection I must submit at this jnucture that the second aspect of the matter which will give us lasting solution to defence problems is the possibility of making a very firm and determined bid towards making incessant efforts in bringing about a solution of the outstanding problems that we have, either with Pakistan or with China. Certainly, the solution of these problems will have to be commensurate with the national honour and a sense of self-respect of the Indian people. Disputes with Pakistan undoubteldy have been existing for a pretty long time for over two decades. They are difficult but certainly not impossible of a solution in a more humane and same atmosphere of a conference room instead of the borders converted into battle fields. I wish Pakistan realise the hard realities which are embedded in the various problems surrounding the Kashmir issue. I do not think that the Kashmir issue is impossible of solution in a conference room excepting that Pakistan needs to realise that the solution of the Kashmir issue is linked up with the question of the very survival, the very existence, of our secular democracy.

So far as China is concerned, it has attained a menaciously devastating dimension due to its formidable military might. The Chinese leadership, I must submit, is power-drunk power, inebriated, as all despots are. The problems, of Sino-Indian border dispute which happens to be in a stalemate for a period of nearly 8 years could have been solved literally in 8 minutes time only if the Chinese leaders were capable of bringing a modicam of sense of maturity, sense of justice and a sense of fairness in their attitude and not to act as an imbecile

giant. I do hope some day the Chines people will be able to come close to the Indian people as they were before the trearchary of their leaders. That is only possible after the existing leadership of the Chinese people comes to an end. Otherwise, it appears difficult.

China has developed into an astounding military power. It is the third greatest military power. The Report of the Defence Ministry has given certain figures. China has an army of 33 lakhs; a navy of 1,41,000 men, 909 vessels and 33 submarines and a very versatile and powerful air force of 2800 combat aircraft. And this is over and above their powerful nuclear arsenal.

This is, by any standard, military a very powerful country. China is supposed to have an impregnable veil of secrecy. From Where have they got these figures ? One thing worst than our under-military preparation is to under-estimate the preparation of China. There is a small story about Chinese secrecy Once, an eminent Chinese Surgeon was talking to American and British Surgeons. The American Surgeon said that in the United States, neuro-surgery was the most difficult one and the eminent British Surgeon said that the cardiac surgery, heart surgery, was the most difficult thing in the United Kingdom. The eminent Chinese Surgeon however, said that, in China, the most difficult operation is tonsilectomy removal of tonsil, because no one is allowed to open his or her mouth, the patient cannot open his or her month, and, therefore, we have to take out tonsils through a long and hazardous route ! That is the impregnable secrecy of China I hope, India has organised military Intelligence; and the Defence Ministry has some one like a James Bond to find out what are the exact designs of China or else it is more than likely that a second time also we will be caught napping.

It is undoubtedly true that while making an assessment of our military strategy, defence strategy and defence preparations, we will have to duly reckon the fact, that we are surrounded by not only a mighty military power but also an extremely unprincipled and a ruthless neighbour in China. In that juxtaposition, in that context, it is impossible for me, however much I may not like to do so, not to wholly justify the entire expenditure we are incurring to the tune of Rs. 1151,51 crores which happens to be Rs 47 crores more than what it was last year Rs 452 crores on pay and allowances; Rs. 452 crores on stores. It is 3 per cent of the Gross National Product and 22 per cent of the total Budget of the Central Government. By any standard, for a developing country, it is a large expenditure. But how can a man possessed of his rational faculties deny this expenditure to the Ministry when we know our borders are not secure and that our neighbours are anxious to get at our throat at the slightest opportunity when they find we are weak ?

As I went through the Report, I realised there are certain happy features The first that struck me is the "Roll On" Plan on which the Defence preparations have shifted. The "Roll On" Plan has three salient features. The first one is that it is a resource-based plan in which the finances are assured including the foreign exchange. The second feature which is of considerable importance is that it is based on a forecast of the defence requirements for a period of ten years. Lastly, the "Roll On" plan itself envisages that as the plan goes on every year, the year that finishes is struck off and the next year is taken into account. This plan has the merit of continuity, effectivity and elasticity and I hope that our defence preparations will become more streamlined and more efficient with all this

There is the mention of the Army. We have our "teeth to tail" ratio rationalised and improved it is said that our teeth have more ferocious 'biting power'. Our air force has been stabilised at 45 squadrons and we are going to have improved communications system and will have more radars. One thing surprising in this report is that it has stated :

> "This is related to the role of the Air Force in the event of war, in providing air defence, in supporting the ground and naval forces operationally and logistically and in providing protection to vital installations against air attacks".

This is completely changing the entire approach to war. The linch pin of the air force power lines in attack and not

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

defence. How can the three objectives ever be well served if you do not play to destroy enemy with your air power in his own country ? I would only hope that the Minister would make this point clear.

Sir, then, I was surprised to know that the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. does not have a Managing Director independent of the Chief of Air Staff. What a mockery of our national defence is this ! How long are we going to have our chief as the Managing Director or Chairman ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : He is part time Chairman.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am sorry for this terminological inexactitude. But the fact remains.....

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There is much differences between the two.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I know the difference between the Managing Director and Chairman. My whole life has been wasted dealing with company law affairs. My submission is : why is he entrusted the chairmanship ? Why is he there ? Will the Minister explain this to us. Is it due to dearth of men ? There is one more thing. It is mentioned, very unfortunately, and I only hope that it is not correct, that somebody from the private sector is likely to be foisted to manage the HAL. I am sure the Defence Minister will not introduce an element of nepotism. There should be no unclelism and nepowism in the Defence Forces. Our men in the uniform are dedicated men. Let us not try to hurt their feelings. They are sensitive men, as patriotic brave and honest men are bound to be. Let us not inject politics into them. I am sure it will not happen and no one from Private sector will head HAL. If it happens in HAL, there will be hell for the Minister in Parliament.

The next aspect which I wish to refer to is this. It is not clear from the report as to what steps we have taken for lesser and lesser dependence for Defence raw materials from foreign sources. During the war days we found that the foreign sources from which we were getting raw materials were choked just when we needed them most. I don't find in the report as to what progress we have made nor is the report stating anything how for our private sector and public sector industries have been geared up to support, should there be a short war.

Next I come to our unpragmatic attitude. We have adopted attitude of unrealictic pacifism in the matter of nuclear policy. To-day only the Defence Minister said, 'Come what may; we are not going to manufacture atom bomb. We are not going to manufacture hydrogen bombs.' But is it enough to say this ? I would like to know from him. How are you going to defend your people in a case of nuclear attack Are you absolutely sure that China is never going to attack India with nuclear weapons ? There is one more question. Are they making hydrogen bombs, are they making nuclear weapons so that they may be kept in cotton wool in case of a conventional war ? Do you think that China is going to keep their nuclear arsenal in cotton wool ? As against the reply which the hon. Minister gave today about nuclear policy this is what the American President says. They are aware about the menance which China is capable of causing to the USA, the danger which exits to the people of USA and this is what he says-I don't care two hoots as to what the American President says otherwise-but I have the highest regard for the man who takes such a realistic attitude. What are we going to get from the pacifism based on abstract morals and pseudo idealism ? This is what President Nixon said, Sir.

> "No administration with the responsibility for the lives and security of the American people could fail to provide every possible protection against such eventualities.

Thus, on March 14, 1969, I stated that the objectivities of the Safeguard programme :

This measured deployment is designed to fulfil three objectives :

1. Protection of our land-based retaliatory forces against a direct attack by the Soviet Union,

2. Defence of the American people against the kind of nuclear attack which Communist China is likely to be able to mount within the decade.

3. Protection against the possibility of accidental attacks."

People in the U.S.A, are worried about the possibility of nuclear attack but we sitting here are absolutely unconcerned and complacent about it In the end, I would say, it is the careless shepherds who make many a delightful meals for the wolves. Let not our Defence Minister be a careless shepherd and let not history denounce him as a Defence Minister who was careless to the people who trusted him so implicity for their safety.

14 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Government party has 1 hour and 5 minutes out of which Mr. Salve has taken 15 minutes; there are 50 minutes; the Minister will be taking that much time. I do not want to shut them out. I will call two from the Opposition and one from the ruling party. Mr. Ramani.

**SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to emphasise the point that the Defence Policy of our country is a defective one. I hope the hon. Minister of Defence will give me a patient hearing and pay his careful attention as to what should be done to modify the present defence policy.

Why do I say that our Defence Policy is defective ? Is the hon. Minister of Defence tries to find out who are our friends and who are enemies, he will realise the predicament in which we are.

What do our leaders in the Government say ? They say that our Defence Policy has been based on the theory that we have to defend our country from our two hostile neighbours, namely, China and Pakistan, and we have no aggressive designs on any other country. It is crystal clear from this our Defence Policy has been formulated on the quicksand of hostile neighbours and not on any other firm ground.

The advocates of this policy feel that by increasing defence expenditure every year, they will be able to effectively implement this policy.

In 1968-69 an amout of Rs. 1051 crores was spent on Defence. In 1969 70 the Defence Expenditure was 1110 crores; in 1970-71 the Government are going to spend Rs. 1150 crores. All of us are aware that 52 crores of our countrymen are on the verge of hunger and starvation; they are struggling hard in the face of acute unemployment problem. Instead of diverting money on development programme to ameliorate the conditions of living of the vast majority of our people, the Government are to spend this huge amount on defence. The only reason that they put forth for spending this enormous amount is that our neighbours are hostile and inimical. How could this policy be a correct policy, I would ask ? Can we afford to enter into an arms race ? If we are not on friendly terms with our neighbours and if we continue to live in conflict with them, there is no other way except to enter into an arms race.

I am not labouring on the point that we should not strengthen the defences of the country. Let the Government take all effective steps to safeguard the security of the country. If you go through the military history of various countries you will find that a proper defence policy would be that which has a firm base among the masses and which is able to inspire the confidence and faith in them. A defence policy would be a durable policy only when the problem of poverty and hunger faced by the people was solved.

All our neighbouring countries are our enemies. We have no good relations with China having a population of 70 crores of people. We are in conflict with Pakistan with a population of 10 crores. We have also some unresolved problems with Burma. We don't have good relation with Nepal.I request that the Governmnet should give serious considerations to these issues. If all the neighbouring countries continue to be our enemies and if this situation is to persist without any hope of establishing friendly relations with any of these count-

**The original speech was delivesed in Tamil.

[Shri K. Ramani]

ries, how are we going to defend the integrity and freedom of our country.

Of late radical changes are taking place in Pakistan. After toppling down the autocratic dictator, the people of Pakistan are fighting against re-emergence of dictatorship in their country. Similarly, China will be constrained to effect changes in her policy which she had been following so far. The arch enemy of China, the United States of America, in spite of basic differences, is having protracted negotiations with China in the Polish Capital. Though they have not got their Ambassador at Peking, they go to the Capitals of other countries where both of them have diplomatic representations for the purpose of conducting negotiations. China is on friendliest of terms with Pakistan and Nepal. Though relations between Soviet Russia and China are strained, though talks between them have broken down on account of basic differences in their approach to problems, though there are frequent border skirmishes between the two countries, yet the Soviet Prime Minister visits Peking; the biggest ever delegation from Soviet Russia is sent to Peking to explore the avenues for establishing friendly relations with China. Why do they do this ? We want to live in amity and peace with China. Why do the United States of America and the Soviet Russia hold talks with China ? Whatever may be the fundamental contradictions in their policy they cannot afford to ignore the existence of 70 crores of Chinese people; they realise that if they engage themselves actively in the arms race with a view to waging a prolonged struggle against the 70 crores of Chinese people, it would lead them to complete annihilation and such a policy would be suicidal. That is why they are trying to negotiate and settle their differences, whatever may be the nature of such differences.

Will our Government ever initiate such a fruitful policy ? Some of the hon. Members who preceded me referred to this. It is claimed by the Government that they are ushering in an era of changes in their policies and activities. But they have not changed their defence policy. I want to state here that we cannot go on fighting for ever with our neighbours, we cannot go on increasing our defence expenditure. This situation must be changed at once. We should take concrete steps to arrive at a peaceful settlement with Pakistan and China. We should not fail to appreciate the changing situation in these countries. If we don't initiate proper steps in this direction, we may have to rely more and more on the U. S and U. K. imperialists. That is why I say the policy at present pursued by the Government is not the right policy.

In the matter of defence organisation, the Government continue to have the same set up which the erstwhile British imperialistic rulers had in our country. The relationship that exists between the officers at the top and the soldiers below is really regrettable. They are perpetuating the same old policy of treating the rank and file as slaves. Some hon. Members who spoke yesterday mentioned this point. The Officers think that they are the sole repository of wisdom and that they are only guardians of the territorial integrity of the country. Obsessed with this overbearing attitude they deny the elementary freedom to the soldiers and they do not worry about providing the minimum amenities of life to them. This was the criticism made here yesterday and today.

To substantiate this point I would give one or two examples. Let us take the privileges and perquisites enjoyed by the high officers in the army. The salary paid per annum to army officers amounts to Rs. 40,62,00,000 the total salary annually disbursed to 8½ lakhs of soldiers is about two hundred crores of rupees. If you calculate the amount per head, you will find the wide disparity between the salaries of the officers and the rank and file. In the Navy, the officers get Rs 4,08,00,000 while the Naval cadets put together get only Rs. 8,21,00,000. 50% of the total amount disbursed goes to the officers. If you take Air Force Officers they get per annum Rs. 11,1 .00,000. The other ranks get Rs. 31,02,00,000 To this extent there is great difference in their emoluments. If you take the Defence Ministry, the salary paid to 205 officers comes to Rs. 30,95,000. An amount of Rs 2,81,000 is paid to 276

class IV employees; that means, 50 times more is paid to the officers.

The six Secretaries in the Ministry are getting the total salary paid to 276 Class IV employees. No other example need be cited to show the Ministry is run an how the lower grades employees are treated.

I would refer next to Defence Production. Yesterday the hon. Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra, said in his speech that there were 30 defence production units under the Ministry in the field catering to the needs of the Defence Forces. He also sated that goods worth Rs. 200 crores were being produced by these factories. I would like to ask how two lakhs of workers engaged in these factories are being treated. Are they being treated decently ? The problems and the demands of these workers are manifold. He claimed that the production had undoubtedly gone up but there was no matching demand, with the consequence that retrenchment of these employees might come about in the future. If there is going to retrenchment among the two lakhs of employees, it will aggravate the unemployment sitution and a grave crisis will ensue. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this point.

The Government have established these factories in collaboration with foreign monopoly companies. Foreign collaboration in what---in Defence ? Not only in the Finance Department, not only in the Agriculture Department, not only in the Industrial Department but in Defence. Foreign monopoly capital is allowed to have its say in the vital Defence Sector. Foreign Collaboration agreements have been entered into in the case of Praga Tools, Hindustan Aeronautics, Bharat Electronics, Goa Dock, Mazagaon Dock and in so many other projects. The Companies in private sector are also awarded large contracts. All the jeeps are produced by Tatas and Mahindra and Mahindra and Tent cloths required by Defence forces is met by the private industries. The Defence uniform is also produced by the private capitalists companies. The private monopolists inside the country and the foreign monopoly capitalists have cornered the defence demands of our country. I am surprised that the Ministers have failed to take note of this fact. What did the Minister say yesterday ? He said that during the 4th Plan period they have decided to by from the private sector goods worth Rs. two hundred crores. He also stated that orders for goods to the value of Rs. forty crores have already been place with them. On the one hand, it is said that the Defence production units under the Government produce goods worth Rs. two hundred crores and since there is no demand for them there is the likelihood of retrenchment among the workers; on the other huge orders running to crores of rupees are reserved for private sector and foreign companies. Not only this. So far as defence is concerned the proposed outlay in the 4th Plan is Rs. 6,200 crores, out of which Rs. 2,200 crores are likely to be spent on the purchase of defence stores. From where this Government will buy these stores ? From private sector firms, from foreign industrialists and such other sources. I am sure that the defence production at this rate will never achieve self-sufficiency. It is strange that the Government are not prepared to confine their defence production activities to public secfor units and they are eager to let private sector and foreign firms to come in this field. I would warn the Government that this is fraught with danger.

I would say that malpractices in this sector are rampant. Let them see their own Report. In the Appropriation Accounts, from pages 40 to 78, all such malpractices have been serialised. In one year alone, a loss of Rs 4,20,91,000 has occurred on account of shortage of stores. Corruption is corroding the very fabrics of our security and the Government merrily enter into collaboration agreements with foreign companies and private sector for meeting the defence requirements. My view is that defence production activities should be exclusively in the public sector.

When the country's freedom was threatened, we recruited Emergency Commissioned Officers to defend our motherland. It is stated in the report on the activities of this Ministry that 4253 ECOs had been released and of this 1,925 had been given alternative employment. I would like to know whether they have really got employment. 249 have reverted to their previous civil appointments and 68 have become self-emplo-

[Shri K. Ramani]

yed in agriculture and business. 1566 released ECOs remained to be rehabilitated. They volunteered to sacrfice their lives in the defence of the country, what is their position now ? They are on the streets and they are without employment even though they are fully qualified. Similarly, lakhs of ordinary soldiers have been demobilised and retired. They have not been given any land either for agricultural or for residential purposes in the states. The Ex-Servicemen Welfare Association of my constituency, Coimbatore, have sent many representations in this regard but they have not received any reply. I also got several representations from such associations in Kaniur at Udumalpet and other places. Though I have forwarded them to the authorities here, we have not so far heard anything from them. These people, who had pledged their everything from the defence of the country, are today homeless and hearthless. They with their families are on the streets. I request that something must be done immediately for these people.

The Government are following in the footsteps of their erstwhile imperialistic masters in the matter of running the defence organisation. Every day we here that the Government are thinking of introducing new plicies and programmes which will inspire the confidence and command the cooperation of the people. But we do not witness any conerete action in this regard on the part of the Government. Today South Vietnam with a population of two crores of people fighting against 3,000 aeroplanes and 6½ lakhs strong army equipped with all the technical know-how and facilities of American imperialism. But the people of South Vietnam, undeterred by all this brute force are fighting for their liberation. Not were arms but only a real people's army with people's aims alone can defend a country. When an hon. Member referred this morning to China launching successfully an earth satellite in the space, we witnessed in the House noisy scenes. I dont meant that we should slanishely follow China. No doubt we have to defend our country. But, when Appolo 13 was brought back to the earth with the astronauts alive, the scientific achievement of America was applaused by this House in a resolution. But we don't want even to refer to the scientific achievement of China and we don't want ever to acknowledge her sucecss in launching an earth satellite in space.

We have to establish friendly relations with China and Pakistan by resolving the existing conflict, politically and diplomatically as we cannot afford to venture ourselves in the costly arms race, with the help of imperialists We have to build up the defence of our country with our own resources. The ordinary soldiers in the army who are the backbone of our fighting forces, should be given all amenities to enable them to live a decent life including accommodation facilities. We have to reorient our Defence policy from this new angle. Thanking you, Sir, I conclude my speech.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Now the elections to committees are going on and there, corrupt and unfair practices are being utilised by the Government, because three officers are placed there on behalf of the Government. We have shown them to the Returning Officer who has recognised those officers. As the election is being held under the aegis of Parliament, I request you to see that Government officers are not mis-used.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I want to support the point of order raised by the Leader of the Opposition. It is a very serious allegation. When the elections are being held, the parties are there, and so to make use of the Government officials, for the purpose is misuse of Government power. This must stop immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A point of order can arise only when it relates to the business before the House. This does not relate to the business before of the House. The business before the House relates to the Demands of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We want to draw the attention of the Government through you, because these are Committees of Parliament to which elections are being held.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can do it by a separate motion.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डिफेंस का मामला किसी एक पार्टी, ग्रुप या अकेली सरकार का नहीं है। यह भारत के 52 करोड़ इन्सानों का मामला है। जहां तक मैं सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह और मिश्रा साहब का ताल्लुक समझता हूं, मैं बड़ी इज्जत से उन का नाम लेता हूं और वह किसी भी देश के लिये गौरव के कारण हैं। लेकिन जिस निजाम के मातहत आप काम कर रहे हैं, जिस सैट अप में आप हैं, वह देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सका है। आज सरकार को कोई हक नहीं है कि लोगों से वह टैक्स ले जब कि हमारी लाखों मुरब्बा मील जमीन दुश्मन के नीचे है। न बजट सेशन में, न किसी और मौके पर बतलाया जाता है कि हम हिमालय को कब वापस लेंगे, मान सरोवर के पास की जमीन को कब वापस लेंगे। एक लफ्ज भी इस विषय में नहीं कहा जाता है। आज जरूरत इस बात की थी कि बच्चे ट्रेन्ड हो कर के निकलें, लेकिन यह हुकूमत जो यहां बैठी हुई है यह बजाय इस के कि आज दुनिया की आखों में पाकिस्तान और चीन को ऐक्सपोज करती, बजाय इस के कि अपना जनमत तैयार करती, आज भी यह सेक्योरिटी काउन्सिल में खड़े हो कर के बार बार ऐलान करते हैं कि हम किसी देश की एक इंच भूमि को ललचायी आंखों से नहीं देखते हैं। हमारा इरादा किसी देश पर हमला करने का नहीं है। बजाय इस के कि जनमत तैयार किया जाता उल्टे डींग हांकते हैं। जो अपनी जमीन दिये बैठे हैं क्या उन के मुंह से यह बात शोभा देती है कि हम किसी के ऊपर आक्रमण नहीं करने जा रहे हैं। क्या अंधे इन्सान के मुंह से यह बात शोभा देती है कि मैं किसी हसीना को ललचायी आंख से नहीं देखता हूं? क्या किसी भूखे आदमी के मुंह से, जिस के बीबी बच्चे उपवास कर रहे हों, यह बात शोभा देती है कि मैं किसी की दावत, पार्टी नहीं करना चाहता, मैं अपने धन का दुरुपयोग नहीं करना चाहता, मैं अपने अन्न का दुरुपयोग नहीं करना चाहता। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि रियेलिटी को फेस किया जाता और दुनियां की आंखों में, जो ऐग्रेसर है, जिस ने हमला किया है, उस को आज दुनिया की आंखों में हिन्दुस्तान बदनाम करता और उस के खिलाफ जनमत तैयार करता। वह नहीं हुआ। इस ऐटमास-फीयर में कौन सी चीज ऐसी है जो आप यह कह सकें कि हम रक्षा कर रहे हैं? रक्षा करने वालों की पोशाक बदल जाती है, उन की खुराक बदल जाती है, सोने जागने के घंटे बदल जाते हैं, थिंकिंग बदल जाती है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान आज उन्हीं घंटों में सोता है जहां 20 साल पहले सोता था, वही पोशाक पहनता है और खुराक खाता है जो 20 साल पहले पहनता और खाता था। इस देश के अन्दर अगर आप एड़ी से चोटी तक परिवर्तन करेंगे तो मुल्क की रक्षा हो जायेगी। लेकिन अगर आप ने यह सोचा कि दस्तर खान पर बैठ कर बातचीत से, किसी निगोशियेशन से या किसी राउन्ड टेबिल कानफरेंस से ये मसले हल होंगे तो यह आप की भूल है, ऐसा हरगिज नहीं हो सकता।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि खून का बदला खून से लिया जाय जान का बदला जान लिया जाय। आज तक एक भी चीनी की लाश यह पेश नहीं कर सके, जब कि हमारे लोग चीनियों की कैदों में रहे। हमारे सिपाहियों की 14,14 लाशों वापस हुई पंडित नेहरू के जन्म दिवस पर। लेकिन इन्हों ने आज तक एक अंधे चीनी को पकड़ कर लाल किले में नहीं दिखलाया। एक अपाहिज, कोढ़ी कलंकी को पकड़ कर नहीं दिखलाया। आज सैंकड़ों चीनी दिल्ली के अन्दर खुले आम सड़कों पर घूम रहे हैं, दिल्ली में दुकानें खोले बैठे हैं, सैंकड़ों चीनी हैं जो हर एक आफिस में जाते हैं। लेकिन चीन के अन्दर एक भी हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं है। वह लोग इतने मूर्ख नहीं हैं कि दुश्मन की तरफ से अपनी आंखें बन्द करलें।

मैं अपने यशस्वी मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करता हूं कि उन्होंने अच्छे काम भी किये हैं जिन को सब को मानना चाहिये। माननीय वाई०बी० चव्हाण साहब इस हाउस

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

में नहीं हैं, यह उन की ही मार थी जो पाकिस्तान आगे बढ़ने से रुक गया । अगर सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह और चव्हाण साहब जैसे आदमी न होते तो दिल्ली के लाल किले में जा कर के वहां टी पार्टी करते । मैं इस बात से इन्कार नहीं करता कि इन्होंने अपना सर्वस्व दे कर के देश को मज़बूत किया । लेकिन जिस मज़बूती की चीन के मुकाबले में जरूरत है वह मज़बूती नहीं आ सकी । जब तक हाईड्रोजन बम तैयार नहीं होगें, एटम बम तैयार नहीं होंगे तब तक हमारे देश की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती । आज दो ही तरीक हैं—या तो रक्षा से इन्कार कर दीजिए, या तो इन्कार कर दीजिये अपने धर्म की रक्षा से और देश की रक्षा से, और अगर वाकई आप देश की, धर्म की, दीन की और भारत की 52 करोड़ जाति की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं तो एटम बम और हाइड्रोजन बम का निर्माण करना पड़ेगा : नान्यः पन्था विधते ऽयनाय । आज राष्ट्र का यही एक रास्ता है । एक हमारे जैसे लोग हैं, मैं पूछता हूं कि जब दीवारों पर लिखते हैं कि आज गोलियां चलनी बन्द हो जायेंगी, दीवारों पर पोस्टर लगाते हैं कि बमों की गड़गड़ाहट कम हो जायगी, खत्म हो जायगी मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि जिस दिन गोलियां चलनी बन्द हो जायंगी यह हिन्दुस्तान श्मशान हो जायगा, यह हिन्दुस्तान कब्रिस्तान हो जायगा । जिन्दगी अपने देश की रक्षा करने में है । जो देश की रक्षा करेगा उस को तलवार उठानी पड़ेगी, जो देश की रक्षा करेगा उसे राइफल और गोलियां चलानी पड़ेंगी । अगर आज वार बन्द हो जायगी तो हमारे जैसे लोग कहां जायेंगे ? "जिन्हें जल मरने की आदत है, वे परवाने कहां जायें ।"

हम ने कसम खायी है कि चीन से, पाकिस्तान से एक-एक इंच जमीन अपनी वापस लेंगे । लेकिन आप ने आज तक यह नहीं समझा है कि पाकिस्तान क्यों मज़बूत है ? पाकिस्तान की जनता को जनरल याहिया खां ने यह विश्वास दिला रखा है कि अकेला याहिया खां कश्मीर को छीन कर पाकिस्तान के हवाले कर सकता है । आज कश्मीर के मसले को हल कीजिये और कश्मीर को अपने कब्जे में कीजिये । जिस दिन कश्मीर की एक एक इंच जमीन हिन्दुस्तान के कबजे में आ जायेगी तो जनरल याहिया खां और बड़े-बड़े अफ़सरों की हुकूमत खुद खत्म हो जायेगी । लेकिन यह कहां तक न्याय संगत है कि इस देश के लिये हम अपने बेटों को भेजते हैं फ़ौज में लड़ने के लिये, चीनियों के दांत खट्टे करने के लिये, पाकिस्तानियों को पीछे हटाने के लिये, और यह उन से श्रमदान कराते हैं, उन से मिट्टी खुदवाते हैं, उन से हल चलवाते हैं । अगर हल चलाने की बात होती तो उजड़ते उजड़ते, बिगड़ते बिगड़ते हमारे पास आज भी करोड़ों एकड़ जमीन है, अगर हल चलवाने की बात होती तो हम अपने खेतों में चलवाते । हम ने अपने बच्चों को तलवार उठाने के लिये दिया लेकिन इन्हों ने उन के हाथ में दे दिया फावड़ा ।

हिन्दुस्तान आज दो हिस्सों में बंट चुका है । एक वह हिस्सा है जो कैलास और मानसरोवर को वापस लेना चाहता है । एक वह हिस्सा है जो हिमालय की बुलन्द चोटियों को वापस लेना चाहता है । दूसरा हिस्सा वह है जो चीन की मिलिटरी माइट से दब चुका है और कहता है कि जो हुआ सो हुआ, चीन को किसी तरह से और आगे न बढ़ने दो । उस को आगे बढ़ने से रोको । हम ने इस बात की कसम खायी है, भगवान कृष्ण को साक्षी कर के इस बात की प्रतिज्ञा ली है कि जब तक पीकिंग के खंडहरों पर भारत माता की फ़तेहयाबी का झंडा नहीं लहराया जायेगा तब तक चैन नहीं लेंगे, चैन नहीं लेने देंगे, मुसलसल वार होगी । जब तक हम उन लोगों का खून नहीं पीयेंगे जिन्हों ने हमारे बेटों का खून पीया है हम हरगिज़ चैन नहीं लेंगे । इस बात को न कोई राउन्ड टेबिल कानफ़रेंस हल कर सकती है, न कोई निगोशियेशन्स हल कर सकते हैं । यह क्षत्रियों का

खून है जो इस बात का हल करेगा, हिन्दुस्तान का खून है जो गयी हुई सम्पत्तियों को वापस लेगा। यह जाति मरना चाहती है, देश की रक्षा के लिये मिटना चाहती है। उस को कौन रोकते हैं? पंचशील वाले इस को रोकते हैं, ताशकन्द वाले इस को रोकते हैं। इस को कौन रोकते हैं? शान्तिवन वाले। इन सड़कों का नामकरण दोबारा होगा। जिन सड़कों पर लिखा हुआ है पंचशील रोड, पंचशील मार्ग, इन को काट दिया जायेगा और उस की जगह पर विजय मार्ग लिखा जायेगा।

हमारे यह डिफेंस मिनिस्टर हैं। कब तक यह डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बने रहेंगे। इन को ऐग्रेशन मिनिस्टर कहा जायेगा, हमला मिनिस्टर कहा जायगा, आक्रमण मिनिस्टर कहा जायेगा। यह डिफ़सें के चक्कर में बैठे हैं, दुश्मन पहले ही हमले के अन्दर इन की बाहें तोड़ देगा। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इनीशियेटिव लिया जाये, फ़र्स्ट अटैक किया जाये। मौका न दिया जाये दुश्मन को कि वह हमारे ऊपर अटैक करे। हम लोग अटैक कर के पहले उस की हड्डियां तोड़ दें। इन का नामकरण बदला जायेगा, रक्षा मन्त्री नहीं बल्कि हमला मन्त्री, ऐग्रेशन मन्त्री, आक्रमण मिनिस्टर रहेगा तब देश बचेगा। अगर वार मिनिस्टर इन का नाम नहीं होगा तो मुल्क नहीं बचेगा। हम को तालीम दी है गीता माता नेः पुखिनः क्षत्रियाः पार्थ, लभन्ते युद्धमी दृशम्। जिनकी जातियां जगती हैं, जिन देशों का भाग्य चमकता है वह लोग वार करते हैं, वह लोग युद्ध में आते हैं।

जिस दिन पंचशील पर दस्तखत हो रहे थे मैं ने पंडित जी को रोका था। मैं ने कहा था कि पंचशील की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आज मिलिरी ट्रेनिंग की आवश्यकता है। मैं ने उसी वक्त कहा था कि आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश का बच्चा-बच्चा खाकी पहन कर निकले, फ़ौजी हो कर निकले, लेफ्ट राइट कर के निकले और अपने कंधों के ऊपर राइफ़ल लेते हुए निकले, देश की रक्षा करे। मैं ने उसी दिन कहा था :

"हंसी तलवार की हम लोग उड़ायें न कभी,
इस की अज़मत की शहादत गुरुगोविन्द ने दी,
इस के साये में है जन्नत, यह है फ़रमाने रसूल
हकुकी नुसरत के लिये तेग़ अली की चमकी।"

मैं ने उसी दिन कहा था कि "पंचशील और अहिंसा के बयाबानों में कौम भटकी हुई प्यासी कहीं दम तोड़ न दे।" वही हुआ मर्द की मौत नामर्द के हाथ हुई और शेर की मौत गीदड़ के हाथ हुई।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम इकट्ठा हों और इकट्ठा हो कर यह पंचशील का मसला, यह रन आफ कच्छ का मसला और यह जो निगोशियेसन का मसला है, दूर करें और लहू का बदला लहू से हल होगा, जान का बदला जान से लिया जाएगा और देश के बदले देश लिया जाएगा।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Defence Ministry. I pay my tribute to those officers and jawans who have laid down their lives for the country. I am also proud of the performance of our beloved defence services. For the last seven years, they are defending our country from the world's most difficult terrain, extending to over a thousand miles a height ranging between 10,000 to 18,000 feet. At no time anywhere in the history of the world was there an army of lakhs of people standing in readiness at such heights and in such conditions. We should be proud of them and their performance and I want the House to pay a tribute to these jawans and officers who, even today, are behind the snow-covered hills, having all the discomforts that one can expect in this inhospitable region. I had the honour of visiting them two years ago and I was touched by their magnanimity. When we asked them whether they had any complaints, they said, no. That is the spirit. The army is the only best service today in the country.

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

The soldiers of India are knownt hroughout the centuries right from the time of Alexander till today. The other day I read a very interesting article by a Greek historian. He says that in BC 326, the Indian army was unrivalled even then. They were following a system which is just like our present system of company, battalion, regiment or division. They had the system of *Patti, Senamookh, Goolma, Gana, Vahini,Pratna, Chammu and Akshohini* consisting of infantry, cavalry and elephants. In the great battle of Mahabharata, when an army consisting of 18 *Akshohinis* took part, it consisted of 20,33,910 infantry, 12,20,346 cavalry, 4,06,782 elephants; in all 36,61,038. This is the record. We know the result of the great battle of Panipat. Even the victors had vanished. Even today that principle applies. During the last world war, even the allied armies which won the battles both in Germany and Japan had completely to feed Germany and Japan. This lesson is before the world and that is why we and some other countries of the world, knowing these warfares and their results, ask for peace - peace of the strong, not of the weak. For years henceforward, we are committed to increasing defence preparedness and high cost of spending. We shall have to go on manufacturing weapons and learn to use them properly and efficiently. The defence expenditure for 1970-71 is estimated at Rs. 1241.95 crores. There is an increase of Rs. 58.76 crores, over the last budget. This expenditure is about 4 per cent of the Gross National Product. I will quote the world figures. Countries spending 3.3 per cent and less are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Luxemberg, Spain, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, India, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, South Africa and Canada. So, we are one of those few countries in the world which are spending the least. I am quoting this from *India in World Strategic Environment*. The defence expenditure *per capita* in India is the second lowest the lowest being in Indonesia. So, we should not say that we are spending more for our defence.

Let us see what is the task before us. We have yet to find ways and means to retrieve 41,000 sq. miles of Indian territory illegally occupied by China. This august House has resolved that we shall regain our lost territory. That dream is yet to be fulfilled.

China is increasing its strength from year to year. According to *Military Balance 1969-70* by the Institute for Strategic Studies, London, the estimate of the strength of China is 3.3 million, an increase of 6 lakhs men over the estimate of last year. Her total naval strength has been estimated at 1,41,000 men and 969 vessels including 33 submarines The total strength of Chinese Air Force is 1,80,000 men and 2,800 combat aircraft. Chinese para-military forces consist of 3,00,000 security and border troops and 7 million strong peoples' militia.

I am mentioning here the strength of China so that we can understand the position and prepare ourselves to face this enemy. Chinese have constructed a new jet air base near Shigatse, north of Chumb valley and they have extended the airfield at Pahari Dzong in Tibet at an altitude of 14,300 ft. near the Bhutan border. These airfields are within one hour's striking distance from "sensitive" targets in North and North eastern parts of our country. This is a threat to our security. Therefore, the demands of our Air Force should be given first priority. It is now officially confirmed that the Chinese have built a second link road of 75 miles, Mor Khun-Khunjerab Pass, connecting Pakistan occupied Kashmir (Gilgit) with Aksai Chin, our territory under Chinese occupation.

Our other neighbour, Pakistan, has received 200 tanks, 100 from NATO surplus stocks through a European country and 100 from the Soviet Union. 3 Daphane class submarines have also been acquired from France. Big powers, both USA and USSR, are re-assessing their policy towards Pakistan because of China's increasing ability to supply free arms.

Pakistan is also trying to increase its naval strength. USSR has been approached in this respect. It is proposed by Pakistan to build a naval base at the small port of Gwadar, in the Makran coast, 300 miles west of Karachi, in Persian Gulf. We cannot sit idle and watch the aggressive warfare acti-

vities and increase in equipments of our dangerous neighbours. We have to be self-reliant. I am glad to know of the progress made in defence production.

I have visited the Mazagon docks last year. We have launched one of the most modern warships, a world class frigate. Besides that, we are building destroyers, dredgers and passenger-cum-cargo ships of about 15,000 tons. We desire that the Mazagon dock should undertake ship repair work because between London and Tokyo there is no ship-repairing facilities and salvage facilities in any of the ports in between. The Defence Ministry should examine this operation of ship repair and salvage operation because that will give us an opportunity for earning of foreign exchange. There has been a report by the Committee on Public Undertakings 1968-69 I may draw the attention of the Minister to that: "The Committee are not aware of the reasons on account of which the Government had not treated the construction of minesweepers in the country for the first time as a development order."

Sir, I had the honour of visiting border roads two years back. I am glad the performance of border roads is excellent. We have sacrificed one man on every mile and the work of road construction is still going on. It will have to go on for years. There is need for civil defence which people around Delhi are not much aware of. In times of war how humble we look if we are not trained in civil defence. About NCC I want the Minister to pay more attention and encourage it more. About the re-employment of army officers I would like to say they are the best disciplined persons who should be given more opportunity. I request the Minister, and will keep on emphasising it for a memorial for unknown warriors at India Gate. I had the honour of visiting the hydrographic survey ship 'Darshak' and was impressed by the silent work conducted by Capt. Fraser in the gulf of Cambay. The encouragement given by this Ministry to mountaineering courses is also very praiseworthy. I fully support the demands of this Ministry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I will confine my speech only to the question of India's making nuclear weapons. Just a few days ago our Defence Minister charged the Opposition Members with an exhibition of bravado in making brave statement in a light-hearted manner.

I would ask our stout-hearted Defence Minister a few simple but straight questions and request him for straight answers. Firstly, whether there is really a very serious risk in regard to India's defence from the nuclear threat of China ? If so, whether any strategic or tactical nuclear attack by China can have a devastating effect on our defence within a few minutes ? Thirdly, whether China with a limited objective and in a limited sector, with tactical nuclear weapons, can knock out our Himalyan defence measures within a very short time and effect a decisive victory in those areas and then backed by pro-Chinese political army inside the country-which is known all over the world as 5th column-can create military havoc as well as political havoc as we have seen in Cambodia and Vietnam ?

I also want to know from the hon. Minister whether any nuclear, either strategic or tactical, attack on India by China will automatically lead to any international nuclear conflagration ? I also want to know from the Defence Minister whether, in the event of any nuclear threat or nuclear attack, either strategic or tactical, by China, any super power, either singly or jointly, will come to the aid of India.

I know the answers. If the answer is "No" to these straight questions of mine it will be of the biggest dimension.

When I was talking about India developing nuclear weapon either strategic or tactical, I was not talking like a simpleton or a naive. I know its implications. The first Hiroshima bomb had a toll of 75,000 lives of innocent Japanese and 150,000 people were seriously injured. In the case of Nagashaki, the casualty was some what less due to its terrainous contour.

The first thermo-nuclear experiment, the crude device that was undertaken by U. S. A, of 15 Megatons capacity had the explosive power of more than the total explosive capacity used by all the countries

[Shri Samar Guha]

during the period of six years of the last war. One single thermo-nuclear blast of 15 Megaton capacity has the explosive power of more than the total explosive capacity used by all the powers during the entire period of the last war.

I have also an idea that in 3 minutes of full-fledged nuclear conflagration in the world, 30 crores of people will be finished. I also know that even a single thermo-nuclear blast of 15 Megaton can finish Delhi, Calcutta, London, Washington or any big city of the world, all the area within a radius of 28 miles.

It has also been calculated that 4 or 5/ 20-30 Megaton hydrogen bomb can completely finish France or U. K.

I ask one question, when the United Kingdom and also France have the assurance of the U. S. A. that in the event of any nuclear threat by Russia, they will have the full-fledged aid, complete aid, from the U. S. A., as regards retaliatory measure, knowing all this and also that the nuclear conflagration means annihilation, why still the United Kingdom and france have developed a nuclear deterrent ? Why still the United Kingdom maintain 100 F-III type of aircraft as delivivry measure of nuclear weapons? Why France have developed 40 Force de Frappe, a particular type of longrange bombers? Why have they done so ? The reason is that the nuclear deterrent is the best way to safeguard the country against war, particularly nuclear war, against any threat of any power and also to stabilise their relations and to have a balance of power with any country that may be inimical to them.

Another importart question that I ask is whether there is any international guarantee that if India is attacked by China, I mean, if the aggression is of a nuclear type ? There is no guarantee for India. In 1967, India had sent a mission both to Moscow and Washington just to sound them whether, in the event of any nuclear threat by China, either America or Russia will come to the aid of India. The response was nil, only a rebuff, only a suggestion was made lay these Super Powers that if such a thing happens, then the U. S. A. will take the matter to the U N. O. We know what happens when such matter is taken to the U. N. O. We know the case of Kashmir. We know the glaring example of Israel. Therefore, in the event of any nuclear attack by China, we have no defence except annihilation and the probability of being knocked out of our defence complex in the northern range to be followed by political complications that will be created by those pro-Chinese elements the exhibition of which we saw in the morning today.

Sir, I do not want to deal with strategic nuclear weapons. It is known to all of us that the development of strategic and tactical nuclear weapons have changed the very concept of strategy of war. The development of nuclear tactical weapons have completely upset the balance of conventional warfare, particularly, in tactical confrontation, and having its major effect ton strategic aspect also. I am not arguing the case of strategic nuclear weapons. Let us take the case of tactical nuclear weapons. I mean nuclear cannons, nuclear mortars. It is known that the fire power or the explosive power of a nuclear cannon shot or nuclear mortar compared with the capacity of a conventional mortar or a conventional cannon shot is 10,000 to 50 000 times higher. Therefore, one can imagine what an amount of havoc one single nuclear cannon shot or a nuclear mortar shot would do to the whole range of our army placed in Nathu La or in some other similar valley or in some other Himalayan region like NEFA or Ladakh. I know that the development of strategic nuclear weapons involves huge cost, development of technology and also delivery system and also there is the question of time factor is also there to develop strategic nuclear weapons. I want to know what stands in the way of making tactical nuclear weapon. Our Minister has made a very brave statement this morning that nothing stands in the way of India's developing an independent nuclear power in regard to nuclear weapons also. I want a categorical answer from the Minister. Leave aside the issue of developing strategic weapons. That, I have already said involves huge cost. It involves a delivery system and other technological developments What stands in

the way of the Government allowing our Defence scientists developing nuclear weapons ?

I want to develop the rationale particularly for the tactical nuclear weapons. Firstly, nuclear deterrence, and in the case of India tactical nuclear deterrence, is the best guarantee not to make war but to prevent war by China or Pakistan against India. Secondly, the existence of stockpile of even rudimentary tactical nuclear shots will inevitably change the expectation of both China and Pakistan and the balance of such psychological change will go in favour of India. Thirdly, tactical nuclear deterrence of India will stabilise Himalayan as well as Pakistani fronts and stop blackmailing against India by China or Pakistan. Fourthly, it will stop surprise incursions by China or Pakistan against Indian frontiers and match superiority of freedom of China to concentrate her army at places of its choice.

Fifthly, tactical nuclear deterrence by India will help to reduce our continued expenditure on expansion of conventional army and weapons. Sixthly, objectives of Non Proliferation Treaty will be effective and guarantee for retaliatory measure against India's nuclear adversary will be achieved more competitively. Seventhly, it will have a sobering effect on China and Pakistan regarding the mad race for expansion of defence expenditure and as also of conventional arms. Eighthly, the present illusion of spontaneous escalation of international conflagration in the event of Chinese strategic or tactical nuclear attack on India will turn into a reality to the benefit of India. Ninthly, it will increase the uncertainty of China regarding the consequences of nuclear adventure against India as regards probable retaliatory measures by the Super Powers. Tenthly, nuclear deterrence by India will make Pakistan realise that any military adventure against India with conventional weapons will prove suicidal for her. Eleventhly, India's prestige and image as an independent power will increase enabling her to play an effective role in the international balance of power to her advantage. And, lastly, the morale of the Indian army and people will increase immensely for an effective defence of the national frontiers of our country.

If India developed nuclear deterrence, there would have been perhaps no such conflict as we saw in 1962 or 1965 with China or with Pakistan. Why France developed nuclear deterrent, I would like to quote what Gen. A. Beaufre of France, as he stated : He said:

> "Disappearance of nuclear deterrence will be a frightful catastrophe for we would then lose the benefit of the stability created by Atom in our rapidly evolving world."

I want to ask the Minister, what stands in the way of India not making tactical nuclear weapons ? There is no question of cost being unmanageable. There is no question of begging of technological development; or lack of nuclear explosives. There is no question of know-how techniques. If the Minister says it is not possible, with all sense of responsibility, I will say, either he is misleading the House, or I will say what he says is--I will not say lie-untruth in this House.

The UNO experts have estimated the cost to be Rs. 1300 crores for development of 10 nuclear bombs without delivery system, for strategic weapons, that means, Rs. 130 crores every year. With a delivery system, they say it would be Rs. 4400 crores. This is according to the UN estimate. This has no relevance to conditions in India. The basis of their calculations does not apply to India even if you want to make strategic nuclear weapons. The UN Secretary General's report has said that any country in the world can make the Hiroshima type or Nagasaki type 10 nuclear crude bombs with only 2 million dollors. They did not use the word 'crude' but they said that any country can make such Hiroshima type bombs. 10 nuclear bombs can be made in India, even on the basis of the UNO report only with Rs. 1 crore. I have gone through the cost calculations, the cost of making tactical nuclear weapons.

The cost of making tactical nuclear weapons in Indian conditions should be calculated on the following basis:-

[Shri Samar Guha]

(1) Explosives like plutonium or uranium 235 for making each bomb or nuclear shot for tactical nuclear weapon like nuclear cannon or mortar will be of the range between 5 to 8 k. g. as criticality of fission type tactical weapons are limited by its size.

(2) India is the 7th advanced nuclear country in the world having developed all the technological preliminaries for making tactical nuclear weapons.

(3) India has already developed the process of fabricating uranium required by reactors.

(4) India has developed effectively electronic technology.

(5) India is making enough moderator like heavy water and now exporting 65% of its production.

(6) India has developed plutonium separation plant.

(7) India has set up plutonium plant for stock pile of plutonium.

(8) India has enough stock of plutonium for making a few dozens of tactical nuclear weapons at the moment.

15 hrs.

Sir, it will sound fantastic to many uninformed persons in this House, but, it is a fact that if the Government decides to make tactical weapons first, detonation of atomic device can be done by our Scientists within three months and at a cost of less than Rs. 25 lakhs if this test is made in a desert or in an island; if the test made is underground, the cost may be about Rs 50 lakhs. Within six months, Indian can produce a few dozens of tactical nuclear shots and every year it can be increased by a few dozens more. We have plutonium. What is required is efforts on our part to devise mechanical means to collect it and convert it into critical size, by chemical explosives or electrical thrust. We have electronic arrangements; we have lead just to cover the shell of such atomic Device. When you have enough plutonium, enough lead electronics and other chemical and electrical apparatus, what is required is our efforts to spontaneously collect them and to convert them into critical sizes, for detonations of nuclear explosive.

Our Defence Minister is a brave man of Punjab being, born in a brave Sikh community. He has made so many assurances for giving pay and allowances and pensions and other benefits to INA and other army personnel. I charge the Minister that he has not done anything to introduce the military tradition and heritage of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the Indian Army. For the last three years, I have been demanding this. He being a brave man of Punjab and being a follower of the great Guru Gobind Singh, Ranjit Singh and other heroes of Punjab, I hope he would instal portraits of Netaji Subhas Bose in important places of Indian Army for the part he had played in the I. N. A. We rarely see such a military genius among the national heroes of our country. So far he has not done anything. This is my charge against him and I shall repeat it again I hope this time he will take steps to introduce the image of Netaji in the Indian Army.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, before you call the Member, I would like to make one observation. That is about the last portion of what Shri Guha spoke.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am only saying that the last portion of what he said should not go to the press. This is a secret thing. If this goes out, other countries will start manufacturing them. So, let us keep that as secret.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ से पहले माननीय सदस्य, श्री यशपाल सिंह, ने रक्षा सम्बन्धी हमारी नीति के विषय में एक बहुत ही मूल्यवान संकेत दिया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि अब हमारे देश

से यह भावना निकल जानी चाहिए कि हम हमेशा रक्षा–डिफ़ेंस–की दृष्टि से ही सोचते रहें, हमें आफ़ेंस की दृष्टि से भी सोचना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है कि जो देश किसी भी तरह से हमारे देश पर बुरी नज़र रखते हैं, उन को यह अनुभव हो जाना चाहिए कि अब भारत के लोग केवल प्रतिरक्षात्मक भावना से नहीं सोचते हैं, बल्कि समय आने पर और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर वे आक्रमण भी कर सकते हैं और उस के लिए वे तैयार हैं। जिस दिन उन देशों के दिलों में यह भावना घर कर जायेगी, उस दिन हम को उन के हौसले पस्त करने और उन को दुर्बल करने में सफलता मिलेगी।

देश की रक्षा केवल देश प्रेम और देश-भक्ति की भावना से सम्बन्धित है। जिन सैनिकों को हम यह कह कर युद्धस्थल पर भेजते हैं कि उन्हें देश के लिए–भारतमाता के लिए मरना है, अगर हम उन की इस भावना को समाप्त कर दें, तो हम उन को किस आधार पर मरने और अपना खून देने के लिए अपील कर सकेंगे ? आज हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने चीन की तरफ़ से उपग्रह छोड़े जाने की चर्चा की। मैं इस बारे में केवल एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के जो सैनिक दिसम्बर, जनवरी और फ़रवरी के कड़कते जाड़े में बर्फ में खड़े हो कर देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा कर रहे हैं, जो देश की रक्षा के लिए अपना खून बहाने के लिए तैयार हैं, जब उन के कानों तक यह बात पहुंचेगी कि देश में ऐसे लोग तैयार हो रहे हैं, जिन के मन में किसी एक देश के लिए साफ़्ट कार्नर है, क्योंकि उस का सम्बन्ध किसी विशेष विचार–धारा के साथ है, चाहे वह हमारा शत्रु देश ही है, तो सब से ज्यादा ठेस उन्हीं को पहुंचेगी।

उन के दिलों में यह बात पैदा हो सकती है कि यदि आज किसी विशेष विचार–धारा से सम्बन्धित होने के कारण किसी देश के द्वारा मिसाइल या उपग्रह छोड़ने पर उस को बधाई देने की बात कही जाती है, तो एक दिन किन्हीं विदेशी सेनाओं के स्वागत की भी बात कही जायेगी, क्योंकि वे एक विशेष विचार–धारा के नाम पर इस देश में आती हैं। हमारे देश की जनता और हमारे सैनिकों के दिलों मे यह बात नहीं आनी चाहिए कि अगर फ्री एन्टर-प्राइज़ में विश्वास करने वाले किसी देश की सेनायें हमारे देश पर आक्रमण करेंगी, तो उस विचार–धारा में विश्वास करने वाले हमारे देश के कुछ लोग उन का स्वागत करेंगे अथवा अगर कम्युनिस्ट विचार–धारा में विश्वास करने वाले किसी देश की सेनायें हम पर आक्रमण करेंगी, तो हमारे देश के कम्युनिस्ट उन का स्वागत करने के लिए तैयार होंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि देश के लिए इस से घातक भावना और कोई नहीं हो सकती है। इस भावना के पनपने पर हम अपने सैनिकों के साहस और मनोबल को बनाए रखने की आशा नहीं कर सकते हैं।

आज हमें देश के अन्दर और बाहर जो चुनौतियां मिल रही हैं, उन का सामना करने के लिए हमें तैयार रहना चाहिए। प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि पाकि-स्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में मोरखुन से खुन्जराब तक एक सड़क चीनियों द्वारा बनाई जा रही है। वह सड़क पाकिस्तान की सेनाओं के भी काम आयेगी और चीनी सेनायें भी उस सड़क से तिब्बत में अपना सामान पहुंचा सकेंगी। इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा है कि पश्चिमी तिब्बत में डेढ़ लाख के करीब चीनी फ़ौज जमा है और चीन वहां पर और भी बड़ी तादाद में फ़ौज जमा कर सकता है। अगर चीन ने पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित कर के अपना प्रभाव वहां पर जमा लिया और अपने सैनिकों को वहां खड़ा कर दिया तो हमारे देश के लिए एक बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो जायेगा। पाकिस्तान के द्वारा भी तथा–कथित आज़ाद काश्मीर में जो फ़ौजी तैयारी हो रही है, हमें उस की ओर आंखें नहीं मीचनी चाहिए, बल्कि उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए ठोस उपाय सोचने चाहिए।

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

परमाणु बम के निर्माण के बारे में तरह तरह की युक्तियां दी जाती हैं। अगर हम अपने देश का इतिहास उठा कर देखें, तो पता लगेगा कि चाहे मुस्लिम आक्रान्ताओं से और चाहे अंग्रेज आक्रान्ताओं से जब जब हमारे देश की सेनायें हारी हैं, तो उस का एक मुख्य कारण यह रहा है कि आक्रमणकारी सेनाओं के मुकाबले में हमारे हथियार घटिया थे। अगर उस बिडम्बना और उस दुर्भाग्य से अब भी हमारे देश को मुक्ति न मिली, तो कहीं आने वाले इतिहासकार को यह न कहना पड़े कि हिन्दुस्तान के राजनीतिज्ञों ने वही भूल की, जो कि उन के पूर्वजों द्वारा हुई थी और इस देश के हथियार विदेशों की तुलना में घटिया थे।

अगर कोई आदमी कहता है कि मैं छुरे से लड़ सकता हूं, लेकिन तलवार तो बड़ा हथियार है, उस से नहीं लड़ना चाहिए, तो वह एक हास्यास्पद बात समझी जायेगी। या तो वह कहे कि छुरे से भी नहीं लड़ना है, लेकिन अगर उस से छुरे का प्रयोग करना है, तो फिर तलवार से क्या गुरेज है? हथियार क्या अच्छा और क्या बुरा? वह तो दूसरे को मारने के लिए है। जिसके पास बढ़िया हथियार होगा, वह जल्दी दूसरे के हौसले को तोड़ सकेगा। अगर हथियार में भी यह छांट की जाने लगी कि फलां को मारने वाला हथियार है और फलां ज्यादा मारने वाला हथियार है, तो फिर देश का क्या होगा? इस समय देश में जो चिन्ता व्याप्त है, जो खलबली और सनसनी मची हुई है, उस को समाप्त करने के लिए और देश की जनता के मोराल और मनोबल को ऊंचा रखने के लिए लोगों को यह विश्वास दिलाना होगा कि हमारे यहां अपने पड़ौसी देशों के मुकाबले में बढ़िया हथियार तैयार किये जा रहे हैं और हमारी सेनाओं के पास अन्य सेनाओं की तुलना में उच्च कोटि के, सुपीरियर, अधिक प्रभावशाली और अधिक संहारक शस्त्रास्त्र होंगे।

सरकार द्वारा समाजवाद का नारा लगाया जाता है। लेकिन समाजवाद की भावना और भाषा फौज में भी पहुंचनी चाहिए। आज हमारी फौज में बड़ा भारी भेद-भाव पैदा हो रहा है। वहां पर एक श्रेणी अफसरों की है और दूसरी श्रेणी सैनिकों की। जिस तरह सिविलियन आफिसर अपने चपरासियों से बागीचे और रसोई आदि में काम कराते हैं, वह उन से अपने बच्चों को भी खिलाते हैं। यही सब काम सेना के अफसर सैनिकों से करवाते हैं। उनके साथ मजदूरों जैसा बर्ताव करते हैं। यह भावना समाप्त होनी चाहिए और सैनिक और अफसर दोनों के दिलों में यह भावना पैदा होनी चाहिए कि हम में आपस में एक भाईचारा है, हम एक देश के नागरिक हैं, हम एक मातृभूमि की संतान हैं, हम एक ही मातृभूमि के बचाव के लिए व्रत ले कर यहां आए हैं, यह भावना, समाजवाद की भावना मिलिटरी में भी ले जानी होगी और पुरानी अंग्रेजी जमाने से चली आ रही जो साम्राज्यवादी भावना है, जो ऊंच नीच की भावना है, उसे जल्द से जल्द खत्म करना होगा।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं भाषा के संबंध में। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस देश के नवयुवक, इस देश की जनता, इस देश के सपूत सेना में आएं तो उस के लिए आप को यह करना होगा कि जो विदेशी भाषा का स्टेंडर्ड आप ने रखा हुआ है उस को हटा कर जो इस देश की भाषा जानते हैं, जो देश की भाषा बोलते हैं, चाहे हिन्दी हो, चाहे तमिल हो, चाहे तेलगू हो, कोई भाषा हो, किसी एक भाषा के लिए मुझे आग्रह नहीं है, परन्तु आप ने जो अंग्रेजी भाषा को प्राधान्य दिया हुआ है यह हमारे लिए बड़ा लज्जाजनक है और हमारे युवकों के लिए सेना मे पहुंचने के लिए, ऊंचे पदों पर जाने के लिए बड़ा बाधक है, इस बाधा को भी समाप्त करना चाहिए और आप को देशी भाषाओं को महत्व देना चाहिए, हिन्दी को महत्व देना चाहिए क्योंकि हिन्दी वैधानिक रूप से देश की राजकीय भाषा है। आज जो आप

ने कर रखा है कि जो बढ़िया अंग्रेजी बोलेगा, बढ़िया टाई बांधेगा, जो बढ़िया कोट पहनेगा, जो बढ़िया बाल बनाएगा, जो बढ़िया स्कूल से पढ़ कर आएगा वह कमीशन्ड आफिसर बनेगा, अगर यही प्रवृत्ति रही तो हमारे देश के जन-मानस के ऊपर इस की बड़ी घोर प्रतिक्रिया होगी और देश का सैनिक और किसान यह समझेगा कि सेना के ऊंचे पदों के दरवाजे हमारे लिए बन्द किए जा रहे हैं और कुछ थोड़े से लोगों के लिए ही यह दरवाजे खुले हुए हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह आशा करता हूं कि समय के साथ आप इस ढांचे में भी उचित परिवर्तन करेंगे।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): As usual, our Defence debate has been dominated by two main points, on which last year also a lot of emphssis was laid in this House. One is the manufacture of nuclear bombs and weapons, and the other general defence preparedness of the country.

I am a little surprise that every year, whenever any statement is made regarding our Defence policy, I hardly find any change in the general approach or in the basic reasons for maintaining this kind of defence policy. What is required is that we should so alert and so prepared, and sufficient information and material should be available with us with regard to the changing situation in those countries with whom we have got unfriendly relations, China and Pakistan who have illegally occupied our areas, that what happens in those countries must have an impact and reflection on our defence policy.

Since last year what has happened in Pakistan, especially in the Pakistan-occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir, is a matter of great concern to us. In the annual review of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, I think they have made a fairly good study and they have given us very significant information. In the chapter on China it is said, I am quoting :

> "Two significant developments in Sino-Pakistani relations during 1969 were (i) the reopening of the 418-mile trade route (the historic Silk Road linking Kashgar in Sinkiang with Gilgit in Pak-occupied Kashmir through the Mintaka Pass), in August, and (ii) the construction of a new 70-mile lateral road connecting Morkhun in occupied Kashmir with the 16,000 feet high Khunjerab Pass on the Kashmir-Sinkiang border. Some 12,000 Chinese PLA men were reported to have been inducted into Kashmir to construct the latter road, which links two other strategic roads-the Aksai Chin and the Gilgit-Kashgar roads."

Apart from all these, there have been reports recently that some Chinese trained Pakistani personnel have come into pakistani occupied area. An organisation by the name of Alburk is functioning there to make another attempt at infiltration into Jammu and Kashmir State and carry out sabotage activities. When I brought this up about six months ago to the notice of the Defence Minister, he said that he was not aware of what was happening about this road. This is what has been done in that area with Chinese help. In this very area a railway link is being established between Dehra Gazi Khan and occupied Kashmir at an estimated cost of Rs 100 million and it will be completed in May 1971. On our side for the last ten years we had been stressing on the Central Government the need to connect by rail Pathankot with Jammu. After ten years that work has started Look at Pakistan. They will start and finish their railway line by May 1971. With improved rail and road communications, certainly Pakistan gets into a position of advantage in regard to military planning and strategy. There have been certain developments of significance both in China and Pakistan which should have had their impact on our defence and made them reflect about our defence policy. We have not given serious thought to this problem. Instead we have a debate whether we should manufacture nuclear weapons or not. This country must be told the exact position of our defence preparedness and where we are lacking. If we lack planes, we should get planes from whichever source we can get. It is a fact that Pakistan is increasing its military strength. China is already ahead

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

of us. It is no use saying that we shall get back the area occupied by China and Pakistan. What is our practical policy ? As far as Pakistani occupied area is concerned, what is their specific proposal to get that are a back ? If they are not in a position to clear that area, they must adopt a realistic policy and see if the dispute could be settled with Pakistan by some kind of agreement. When I say this, there is danger of collusion between Pakistan and China and the threat is growing.

In this connection, I should like to pay my high tribute to the officers and jawans of the three Services. Recently the Defence Consultative Committee group visited Ladakh and other forward areas in Jammu and Kashmir. I am proud to say that at those great heights under unfavourable weather conditions and other difficulties their morale was very high and they expcet from us that whatever minimum needs they require by way of equipment and others materials must be given in time in enough quantities. There is a specific problem as far as the Jawans posted in Ladakh are concerned. I was really surprised to learn that civilians who are posted by the State Government and the Central Government get twice as much as the jawans by way of allowances for being posted at high altitudes.

Sir, previously also we had brought this to the notice of the hon. Minister, and I would again like to emphasise that we should give first priority to this kind of programme, namely, to see that not only in the matter of emoluments but whatever other facilities and amenities our jawans require for being a better-equipped fighting men, they should be given to them.

As long as there is hostility between India and Pakistan, we the people of Jammu and Kashmir will always have the border problems. As I mentioned earlier, not only in the Gilgit area, but things have come to our notice that even in Poonch and other Pakistan occupied areas great sabotage activities for infiltration are going on. What I would like to emphasise upon the hon. Minister is that as far as the State of Jammu and Kashmir's border rehabilitation problems are concerned, the Central Government must give financial help to the State Government for the resettlement of ex-servicemen on the borders wherever it is possible. We will derive two advantages from this kind of programme. One is that there will be a proper resettlement of the ex-servicemen, and the other is that our borders, from the civilian point of view, will also become strong and the army will have the need to face less problems.

We have also been emphasising over and over again that as far as the army intelligence and other intelligence is concerned, there have been instances in the past, of failure of the intelligence agencies. Keeping in view the gravest threat which we are now facing from Pakistan and China, I would like to emphasise upon the hon. Minister that he should see that whatever is required to strengthen our intelligence agencies, whether it is the army or other agencies, it should be done, so that we should always have proper and sufficient information to finalise our defence preparedness and to be in a better position to face the threat from Pakistan and China.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस प्रकार से शरीर के अन्दर दो अंग हैं, एक आक्रमण से रक्षा के लिये और दूसरा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर आक्रमण करने के लिए, जिस तरह से शरीर के दो बाजू–बांये और दायें हैं, उसी तरह से देश के लिए भी दो अंग होते हैं–एक प्रतिरक्षा नीति और दूसरी विदेश नीति । सबसे पहले मैं विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी सी चर्चा करना पसन्द करूंगा । अभी इसी सदन में भू–उपग्रह की कुछ चर्चा हुई–डा० लोहिया ने इसी सदन में एक अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि नेहरू साहब की चीन के संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में प्रवेश की वकालत, भारत पर चीनी आक्रमण के बाद, उसी प्रकार है, जिस प्रकार कोई पुत्र अपनी मां के साथ बलात्कार करने वाले के साथ अपनी मां की शादी का प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करे । उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज उसी प्रकार इस सदन में चीन के भू–उपग्रह छोड़ने पर बधाई देने का प्रस्ताव आया, जब कि उस ने

भारत की हजारों वर्ग मील भूमि पर जबरन कब्जा किया हुआ है। यह उसी समान है जिस प्रकार कोई नालायक लड़का अपनी मां के साथ बलात्कार करने वाले की दुष्टता को बधाई दे और यदि उस बलात्कार के कारण गर्भाधान के पश्चात कोई सन्तान हो जाय तो यह भी कहे कि उस के एक भाई ने और जन्म लिया है। विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में मुझे अभी इतना ही कहना है।

प्रतिरक्षा के दो अंग–विदेश नीति और प्रति रक्षा नीति ये दोनों एक साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं। इस लिए यदि मै प्रतिरक्षा की चर्चा करते हुए कहीं विदेश नीति की चर्चा करूं तो उसे विषयान्तर न समझा जाय। आखिर मुल्क की शक्ति क्या है? मुल्क की शक्ति उस की आबादी नहीं है, मुल्क की शक्ति उस के बड़े हथियार नहीं हैं, सही अर्थों में मुल्क की सच्ची शक्ति उस की जनता है, उस के जवान हैं। जनता में कठोर इच्छा शक्ति और जवानों में दृढ़ अनुशासन के साथ देश की रक्षा के लिये बलिदानी संकल्प हो। और जरूरत पड़ने पर उनके अन्दर देश पर मर–मिटने की बलिदानी भावना हो। ये भावनायें ही किसी मुल्क को ज़िन्दा रखती हैं और इन के अभाव में वह मुल्क मुर्दा हो जाता है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप की मारफत अपने प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं –अगर आपको इस मुल्क को मजबूत करना है तो फिर इस देश की जनता और उस के जवानों के मनोबल को ऊंचा करना होगा। अगर जनता और जवानों का मनोबल ऊंचा हुआ तो चीन, रूस या अमरीका लाखों उपग्रह तैयार करें, वे हमारे हिन्दुस्तान का एक बाल भी बांका नहीं कर सकते। यह हिन्दुस्तान गांधी का देश है, जब इस देश की जनता के पास एक भी हथियार नहीं था, हमने अंग्रेजों को ठोकर मार कर सात समुद्र दूर फेंका था। इस लिये न चीनियों से, न चीनियों के बड़े भाई रूस से और न इन दोनों के दोस्त वाशिंगटन से कोई खतरा है। लेकिन हमको खतरा अपने देश की दिशाभ्रम नीति से है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि हम अपने देश की जनता और जवानों का मनोबल ऊंचा करें।

हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और साथ ही साथ कुछ शासक दल के लोग पूछेंगे कि वह कौन सी चीज है जिससे जनता का मनोबल ऊंचा हो सकता है? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के वे जवान जो 14–14 हजार फुट की ऊंचाई पर चुशूल में, लद्दाख में, उर्वशियम में– उर्वशीयम हिन्दुस्तान का वह इलाक है, जिसको डलहौज़ी और डायर की औलादों ने नेफा कहना शुरू किया था और आज 23 वर्ष के बाद भी हमने उस क्षेत्र को उर्वशीयन कहना शुरू नहीं किया है। नेफा अंग्रेजी का शब्द है, यह हिन्दुस्तान का शब्द नहीं हो सकता है, सही मायनों में उसे उर्वशीयम ही कहा जाना चाहिए। अगर हम अपने देश की स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं तो हमको अपने देश की जनता और जवानों की मां की कटी हुई जीभ को जोड़ने की कोशिश करना होगी।

सवाल यह चल रहा था कि मनोबल कैसे ऊंचा हो? मैंने अर्ज किया जो जवान ढाई मन बोझ अपने कन्धों पर लाद कर पांच हज़ार फुट ऊपर जाता है और फिर पांच हज़ार फुट नीचे आता है, अगर उन के मन के अन्दर यह भावना पैदा कर दें कि सीमा की सुरक्षा के लिए लड़ते लड़ते यदि वह अपनी जिन्दगी गंवा दे, देश की आजादी की रक्षा करते हुए यदि वह अपनी जिन्दगी बलिदान कर दे, तो उसकी बीबी, उस की प्यारी मां को उस के नन्हे–मुन्ने बच्चों के लिए भीख का कटोरा हाथ में ले कर भिखारी के रूप में दर–दर नहीं घूमना पड़ेगा– मेरा सुझाव है कि इस के लिए प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री अपने बजट के अन्दर विभागीय कम्पलसरी इन्शोरेंस कायम करें। विभागीय बीमा यदि हो तो फिर उन जवानों के मन में एक आस्था होगी कि उन के मरने के बाद उन के परिवार को कुछ मिलेगा, उन के परिवार को भूखा नहीं मरना पड़ेगा। शायद प्रति रक्षा मन्त्री जी यह सोचते हों कि जो वे 50 रु० में एक सिर

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

खरीदते हैं, उसी वेतन में से 10 रु० महीने उसके बीमे के लिए काट लेंगे– यह नहीं चलेगा बल्कि जिस दिन से कोई भी जवान रेक्रूट हो, जिस दिन से कोई भी अफसर किसी भी सैनिक विद्यालय या एन० डी० सी० में भरती हो, जिस दिन से उस को कमीशन मिले या रेक्रूटिंग के बाद सिपाही बनाया जाय, उसी दिन से उस का कम्पलसरी बीमा विभाग की तरफ़ से बीमा होना चाहिए और जिस दिन वह सीमा पर लड़ते लड़ते मारा जाय, उस जवान के परिवार को कम से कम 20–25 हजार रुपया मिलना चाहिये, जिस से उस की बीबी और बच्चे भूखे न मरे, उस की बूढ़ी मां की परवरिश हो सके, उन का गुज़ारा हो सके। इसी सवाल को लेकर संसोपा सन् 1948 से लड़ती चली आरही है, हम ने अपने सम्मेलन में प्रस्ताव पास किये और इसी सवाल को लेकर 1958–59 में मुझे इस सदन से सशरीर बाहर निकाला गया था। तब हमने पूछा था कि हमारी सीमाओं पर जो दुर्मुंठ बज रहा है, अक्साई चीन में जो सड़कें बन रही हैं, जो हमारी सीमाओं को जोड़ती चली जा रही हैं–उस समय तत्कालीन प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा था कि सदन के अन्दर कुछ ऐसे भी सदस्य हैं जो हमारे पड़ोसी दोस्तों से दुश्मनी करना चाहते हैं ...

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : वह प्रधान मन्त्री कौन थे ?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया 1958–59 में कौन प्रधान मन्त्री थे, जनेश्वर जी आप उन्हें जानते हैं। आप उन्हीं के क्षेत्र से जीत कर यहां आये है, इसलिए आप उन से परिचित होंगे, नाम लेने की जरुरत नहीं है। सर्व प्रथम तो मैं आपसे कम्पलसरी विभागीय बीमा के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि उन जवानों को बेरोजगारी से मुक्त करना होगा। 18 साल की किशोरावस्था में जवान फौज में भर्ती होता है उसको पांच साल के बाद आप सेवा मुक्त कर देते हैं। जब उस पर जवानी आती है तब आप उसे सेवा मुक्त कर देते हैं। अभी कहा गया था कि हम तो उसे रिजर्व फोर्स में रखते हैं। रिजर्व फोर्स का मतलब है पांच वर्ष। पांच वर्ष का मतलब है 60 महीने। 60 महीने में 55 महीने उसे भूखा मरना पड़ता है और पांच महीने उसे वेतन मिलता है। तो 55 महीने में 5 महीने वेतन पाने वाला जवान कभी भी अपने देश के प्रति निष्ठावान नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिए प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री को मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर वे चाहते हैं कि देश मजबूत हो और चीनी, रूसियों और खासकर अमरीका दोस्त पाकिस्तान से हम अपने सीमाओं की रक्षा कर सकें तो वह जवान जो कि पांच सात साल के अन्दर सेवा से मुक्त हों उन सारे के सारे लोगों को आप पुलिस में लीजिये। आज पुलिस में कितना भ्रष्टाचार और निकम्मापन है लेकिन अगर देश के उन जवानों को आप पुलिस में रिप्लेस कर देंगे तो यह निकम्मी पुलिस भी समाप्त हो जायेगी और देश के जवानों का मनोबल भी बढ़ेगा और फिर दूसरे अच्छे संसदीय मुल्कों की पुलिस की तरह से हमारी पुलिस भी बन जायेगी।

तीसरी चीज़ यह है कि इस देश का 95 फीसदी खजाना जमीन में गड़ा हुआ है जिसको कभी खोदने या निकालने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। वह खजाना है समाज का पिछड़ा हुआ अंग। इस देश की सेना में समाज में पिछड़े हुए लोगों, हरिजन, शूद्र इत्यादि को कभी नहीं लिया जाता है। लिया भी जाता है तो उनकी क्या दर्दशा होती है ? इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि सेना के जवानों का सम्मान बढ़े तो उनका सम्मान सेना में ही नहीं बल्कि घर पहुंचाने पर भी उनका सम्मान गांव गली में भी बढ़ाया जाये।....**(व्यवधान)**...

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने अपने यहां के एक हरिजन जवान, नायक दिल-

सुख के बारे में जनरल मानेकशाह को चिट्ठी लिखी थी :

> " Right from your taking over as Chief of the Army Staff, our defence jawans have become assured of their families, welfare, as added by some of the soldiers. Taking into consideration the fact I wish to invite your attention to an instance wherein a soldier of my Constituency (Bakewar-Etawah-UP) has been badly victimised and beaten by the local civil police of Bakewar Police Station and his licensed gun was snatched from his legal possession in the alleged name of law and order..."

चूंकि वह हरिजन था इसलिए उसको पीटा गया और उसकी बन्दूक का लाइसेंस पुलिस द्वारा ले लिया गया। इसका जवाब जेनरल मानेकशाह की तरफ से यह आया :

' Dear Mr. Bhadauria,

I am in receipt of your letter of 23 Febry 70, for which I thank you.

I am having the necessary investigations made and will let you know the results later. I appreciate very much the concern and sympathy you have displayed over this case.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
SHFJ Manekshaw"

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि समाज का पिछड़ा हुआ अंग जो कि गांव से जाकर फौज में भर्ती होता है वह जब गांव में टोपी और कलफदार वुशर्ट पहनकर घूमता है तो गांव की बड़ी कौमे उसे पसन्द नहीं करती है।.... (व्यवधान)... सुझावों के अलावा मुझे अभी और भी बहुत कुछ कहना है। हवाई अड्डा सरगोधा के बारे में कहना है। एक तरफ तो गुजरात के मुख्य मन्त्री को पाकिस्तान के हवाई जहाज से मारा गया जो कि इन्टरनेशनल ला के बिल्कुल खिलाफ था। हमारे स्क्वाडरन लीडर श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार मलिक पाइलट आन ड्यूटी थे, जिसने सरगोधा पेशावर के पास पाकिस्तान के सबसे बड़े राडार को तोड़ा उसका कोई सम्मान नहीं किया गया बल्कि उल्टे उस पर अनुशासनहीनता की कार्यवाही की गई। इसलिए मैं इस सरकार की प्रतिरक्षा नीति के लिए और कोई कठोर शब्द इस्तेमाल न करके, सिर्फ सादा शब्द इस्तेमाल करना चाहता हूं कि इससे ज्यादा दुर्बल नीति और क्या हो सकती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि स्वर्गीय नरेन्द्र कुमार मलिक, स्क्वाडरन लीडर को, यदि परमवीर चक्र से भी कोई बड़ा चक्र हो तो वह दिया जाना चाहिये । .... (व्यवधान).... जामनगर फोर्ट में फोटो लेने वाले और इस देश के साथ देशद्रोहिता करने वाले को जिसने पकड़ा उसको कोई पुरस्कार नहीं दिया गया बल्कि उससे यह कहा गया कि आपने यह सब क्यों किया ? इसलिए सेना के जिस अधिकारी ने जासूसी की और फोटो लिए उसको दंड मिलना चाहिए। जामनगर में इन्डियन नैवल बेस है वहां पर मालगाड़ी से फौज का बड़ा बड़ा सामान बम्बई भेजा जा रहा था। जान बूझ कर उस गाड़ी को धीरे धीरे चलाया गया। जिन लोगों ने इसकी सूचना दी उन सूचना देने वाले लोगों को कोई पुरस्कार नहीं दिया गया। जिन लोगों ने उस सामान, गोला बारूद को पाकिस्तानियों से नष्ट कराने की कोशिश की उनको कोई दण्ड देने की कोशिश नहीं की गई।....(व्यवधान)....

इसके साथ साथ मुझे सैद्धांतिक निवेदन यह करना है कि प्रतिरक्षा और विदेश नीति एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। अब हमें इन दोनों को ही दृष्टि में रख कर देश की प्रतिरक्षा पर विचार करना है।

देश की प्रतिरक्षा की सफलताओं या असफलताओं की दो कसौटियां हो सकती हैं।

प्रथम–आधुनिक
द्वितीय–प्राचीन

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

किसी भी देश की प्रतिरक्षा को आधुनिक कसौटी पर कसने से देश तभी खरा उतर सकता है। जहां पर आधुनिक से आधुनिक अस्त्र-शस्त्र हों, वहां पर दूरमारक मिसायल प्रक्षेप्यास्त्र अणु और परमाणु आयुध का भारी ज़खीरा हो। जहां की जल और नभ सेनायें भी परमाणु आयुधों से सुसज्जित हों।

द्वितीय, आधुनिक कसौटी पर वही देश खरा उतर सकता है, जहां सैन्य बल से अधिक प्रभावशाली शोध, जासूसी विभाग और उस गुप्तचर विभाग में शत्रु देश के भी विश्वस्त सदस्य हों। जहां पर शोध कार्य नहीं है, वहां आज का आधुनिक देश कल पिछड़ा बन जाता है।

द्वितीय, प्राचीन पैमाने को आचार्य कौटिल्य के आधार पर, आचार्य ने तीन कसौटियां बताई हैं।

प्रथम—उत्साह शक्ति,

द्वितीय—प्रभाव शक्ति,

तृतीय—मंत्र शक्ति।

उत्साह शक्ति राज्य की वह शक्ति है जो राजा के व्यक्तिगत गुण से उत्पन्न हो, राजा की जो शक्ति कोष और सेना से प्राप्त हो, वह प्रभाव शक्ति है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : इनके सुझावों को ले लिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may pass it on to the hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this morning we had a tumultous discussion on the Chinese launching an earth satellite. I do not want to draw the attention of the House to the same question again but I do want to say this that no longer can India afford to ignore this and ignore the fact that in the official communique issued by the Chinese Government there is a call to the Chinese people that they prepare for war. But in the midst of these developments it is surprising the Ministry has presented the same sort of report with garbled platitudes and out-dated cliches.

15.40 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *in the Chair.*]

Without being emotional or anything about it, let us try to assess the problem. Let us try to assess it in relation to our national strategy. The immediate problem that the country faces is an invisible and chronic state of war of attrition on our borders. Along with that, there is an added question of aided insurrectionists getting support from China and Pakistan. Each day, these aided insurrectionists are gaining in strength. It is thought that due to the present pre-occupation of China and Pakistan, there is no immediate and imminent threat of war or of large-scale hostilities on our frontiers.

What is the long-term problem ? The long-term problem is this that there is the proximity of two very powerful nations on our borders, the U. S. S. R. and China. The U. S. S. R. is already a super-power and China shows the Potential of becoming one in the next decade. So, whether you like it or not, there is no escape from the fact that in the foreseeable future, Asia will be the centre of world tension as Europe was in the 30s. In these days, it was Hitler and the rise of dictators which created this situation. Today, we face the expansionist policies of China and also the fact that both the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A. are seeking to have an appreciable control over economic and political sphere in this part of the world which has more than half the world's total population. Therefore, the decision-makers of India have before them the choice of making India the path-finder of peace and stability in Asia. And this they can do by having a determined national policy and also by realising the fact that non-alignment need not mean a total abdication of their responsibility.

Such a policy the people of India will understand and will support India must also generate conviction in its policy in the international world by suitable action. It is not enough for India to say that she is non-aligned. This must be matched by suitable actions. For instance, in 1965, did we not support Malaysia ? But somehow we seem to be inclining towards a very contradictory policy. For example, I could not understand the policy of the Government in welcoming or in showing an inclination to support the P. R. G. It is not only the Government but the country does not know which way the Government want to go.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad) : It is the Government which does not know which way they should go.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : In the alternative either they take the direct method or they can decide to play a negative role and choose to be led by the super powers. It matters little which is the super power which leads our country by the nose the USA or the Soviet Union, because the aims and objectives of any super power are the same. Let the Government then stand by known and declared policies and principles and the country will either approve of those policies and support them and go along with them or the country may disapprove and decide to throw them out. But this opportunism, both in their internal and external policies, will carry no conviction either here or abroad. Opportunism is, I think, the greatest threat to our country. What do we see in the report of the Ministry. On the very first page regarding China it says :

> "It will be our effort to keep our doors open."

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Not to their troops I hope, Sardar Sahib.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : This open door policy of the Government to welcome all explains the immobility and inaction of our forces when they are confronted by insurrectionists on our borders. I won't call them guerillas. I don't think they show any sustained effort. They are just insurrectionists. Why is it that when you have the entire army concentrated on your borders you are not able to control a handful of these insurrectionists ? Does the Government believe that India can hope to reach accommodation with China ? If the Government believe so, let the Government come out and say so. It has been proved that if the Soviet Union had to choose in a conflict between China and India, the chances are that the Soviet Union could not afford to oppose China. This is the fact of the case. Soviet Union could not afford to oppose China. On the other hand, I visualise that in future, the two sister countries' Pakistan and India, will learn to live together because there will be no peace, security or progress in this part of the world unless we learn to live in peace with each other. Have not the countries of Europe learnt to do this ? Have France and Germany, after fighting their bitter, acrimonious and destructive war, not learnt to live together ?

AN HON MEMBER : They are more sensible.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : In this not the only policy is this not the only path that the Government of India will have to adopt ? If India wants internal peace and security, I am afraid, she must learn to choose which enemy she will have to confront and with which enemy she could learn to come to terms. But we do not know today and this report gives no clue whatsoever. If we do not know it, do you think the armed forces know it. What exactly is the chaster to the Armed forces ? That is what one would like to know. Let us try and make an analysis of the defence expenditure. On the revenue account, the net expenditure shown is Rs. 1017.84 crores. Rs. 38.52 crores more than last year. The explanation is that the increase is mainly on pay and allowances, etc. The figures on capital account are Rs. 133.67 crores, that is, more than in 69-70 by Rs. 8.25 crores And the explanation given is, increase mainly on purchase of ships and works. The Government's stand is this that all the replacement of these items for this huge manpower are to be met from a static capital account. Let us understand the revenue account expenditure. The figure is Rs. 459.12 crores on pay and allowances. Of this NCC accounts for Rs. 197 lakhs,

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

What does it give you ? The Government says, there is no money for a nuclear deterrent programme. The entire programme for 10 years could be financed if you only learn to spend your money more sensibly, if you allocate your resources in a more planned manner.

The Air Force account for Rs. 42 crores and Navy Rs 12.37 crores. One interesting thing is this. On the capital account for Army what is the expenditure ? It is almost nil. The Navy we are told has got Rs. 22.73 crores worth of ships; the Air Force nil except the aviation stores worth 89.30 crores. What is the deduction one draws from these things ? It is this, that we reject as untenable the Defence Ministry's assurance given in the report that our armed forces are properly equipped. In the alternative, if it is the Government's stand that suitable and adequate equipment is being given to the forces, then this equipment is being given against military aid, and this military aid, wherever it is coming from, is not ratified by Parliament and it is not proposed to be ratified by Parliament. Something must be true. Surely this large force cannot live on air.

Regarding allocation of resources I wish to say something. You have this large mass of standing army which is underpaid. Many Members have spoken about it. It is ill-equipped. You have hundreds of people who are released, the emergency commissioned officers are there going from pillar to post asking for jobs. There are negligible resources allocated for modernising the forces. Today inevitably and irretrievably we are dependent upon our foreign benefactors. There is mistrust between departments and department; mistrust between Government and Parliament; mistrust between Government and the people resulting in this situation where the industrial and scientific potential of the country is not properly utilised. Even where it is partially utilised it is not utilised properly.

There is no coordinated effort between the Government departments of Atomic Energy, C. S. I. R., and the Research and Development Departments of the Ministry. Is there any attempt I would like to know, to have a coordination in regard to operational research, structure of the armed forces, inventory control, legistic control and mobilisation of civil resources during an emergency ?

How does the Government then tell us that they have a Defence Plan, which we are told, is a continuous process ? The war potential depends upon three basic factors—they are the economy of the country, economic capacity of the country--the administrative competence of the country--and the morale of the army. Morale is the motivation for resisting the enemy. What possible incentives has the Government given to the people to have this motivation for resisting the enemy ? Where is the motivation to resist the enemy unless the Government think that the armed forces are insulated from public morale ? Does the Government come to this House to say that the morale is high ? In which direction is it high ? Are you sure that what happened in this House this morning will not percolate to the forces ? That is my main question.

Let me give one small example and then I shall conclude. Take this example which I give you. You know how committed we are as regards defence equipment. As I said earlier, there is no relationship whatsoever between the large amounts of spending on army that we maintain and the amount that is shown to be spent for equipment.

Take the MIG project. For instance, the report says that there are 45 squadrons and probably thirty squadrons are for combat purposes. It would be reasonable to assume that about 15 squadrons would be reserved for the MIGs. In effect, it means that you would require for so many squadrons, 200 MIGs. Nobody has told me about this. I am just telling this from what you have stated in your report. And this is the conclusion which one can draw. Don't come and say it is what the officers have said. Suppose you assume that you have got a strength of thirty aircraft and you assume that you have 15 squadrons of MIGS which means they are all interceptors; it also means that per MIG, you are spending a crore of rupees. That means

you must have spent Rs. 200 to 250 crores on MIGs alone.

In the last few years what have you got from Soviet Union ? You got aircraft from the Soveit Union. Mind you, I am not attacking the Government for getting the equipments from the Soviet Union. I am only attacking your basic policy. In the Report, we find that we have MIGs as Inter-ceptors. We have M. I 4 helicopters, We have A. N. 12 aircraft. Also we have S. U. 22 and not S, U. 7 as your operational aircraft. What would be their cost ? My assessment of the cost is that it would not be less than Rs. 450 or 500 crores. Is it not a fact that your major overhaul of aircraft is being done in Russia ? Is it also not a fact that not even a tyre can be fitted on to a MIG in India ? Is it not a fact that you are buying them in rupees ? For the long-term loan you are creating a rupee fund. Do you think that this would help you in the present political conditions in this country ? I do not mind your making a statement on the floor of the House. The least you owe to the Parliament is to let it know as to how much you have paid for that and whether you have adjusted the accounts, If you do not do that, I am sure that the price that you will pay will be very heavy.

I would remind the House that in the 1962 aggression, when you were using the Ilyushin. It was immobilised because the tyres could not be fitted here. Take the policy of the Government of India—where is its declared non-aligened policy ? That is what one wants to know.

16. hrs

In conclusion, I would say that the budget estimte as presented to Parliament falls far below the actual expenditure. Therefore, it is totally misleading. It does not account for payment of equipment ; it does not account for para-military forces and so on

Secondly, the rupee fund which must exist is nothing short of military aid. What do rupees mean, if they are not backed by gold reserves ? If not, will Government please explain how the armed forces are being equipped today, where does the money come from and what terms and conditions have to be fulfilled ?

Thirdly, it is an absolute, basic fact that we have not progressed at all. Although we are spending one third of the Union Government's income from the revenue account, our progress has been very very negligible.

Lastly, this open-door, free for all policy, Government is following, poses the gravest risk to our national security.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी (श्रीनगर) : जनाबवाला, डिफेंस डिमांड्स पर हाउस में मुझ से पहले जिन मुअज्जिज़ मेम्बरान ने अपने ख्यालात का इज़हार किया, मैंने उनको बगोर समझा । जहां तक हमारी डिफेंस प्रिपियर्डनेस का ताल्लुक है, उसके मुताल्लिक कल मिनिस्टर आफ़ स्टेट मिस्टर एल० एन० मिश्र से डिटेल में हमने सब कुछ सुना और मुझे इंतहाई खुशी है कि जैसा कि हाउस में हमसे कहा गया कि 1948 के आगे हम नहीं बढ़े हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि हम 1948 से बहुत आगे बढ़ हैं, बल्कि 1962 से भी बहुत आगे बढ़े हैं ।

डिफेंस प्रिपेबर्डनेस का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, मैं कंपिटेंट नहीं हूं और न ही मैं ज़रूरी समझता हूं कि उनकी डिटेल्स में जाउं क्योंकि वह डिटेल्स जितनी ज्यादा सीक्रेट हैं, उतना ज्यादा अच्छा है । लेकिन आजकल के हालात में आप जानते हैं, जनाब कि हमारी आर्म्ड फोसेज़ को आज तक जिस इम्तहान में आपने उनको डाला, जिन आज़माइश में उनको डाला उस आज़माइश में वह पूरे उतरे और उस इम्तहान में वह पूरे उतरे चाहे वह 1947–48 का मारिका था चाहे 1965 का मारिका था । और मुझे उम्मीद है कि जहां तक—मैं उनको जानता हूं, मैंने उनके साथ काम किया है—उनके मोरेल का ताल्लुक है, वह आज उतना ही ऊंचा है जितनी ऊंचाई से आज वह मुल्क की सरहदों की हिफ़ाज़त कर रहे हैं जैसा कि अभी कहा गया है चुसूल में, बल्कि उससे भी आगे । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमें उनके मोरेल,

[श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बरूशी]

उनकी लायल्टी, उनके काम–काज और उनकी काबलियत पर नाज़ करना चाहिए और जब भी इस देश में खुदा न खास्ता कहीं से कोई खतरा पैदा हो जाए तो वह इस काबिल हैं कि हम उन पर भरोसा कर सकें और हमने करके भी देखा और उन्होंने जो कुछ उनका फ़र्ज़ था वह अदा किया। लेकिन आज सवाल है, जनाब, मुल्क के सामने कि क्या हमारी डिफेंस फोर्सेज़ के पास सभी वह साजो–सामान है जो आजकल की वारफेयर में दूसरे मुमालिक के पास है। सवाल सामने यह है और आज सुबह भी यह हुआ कि मुख्तलिफ मैमरान ने अपनी तकारीर में यह बात उठाई। मुझे एक दोस्त के साथ यह इत्तिफाक नहीं कि हम अपने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को आज से मिनिस्टर आफ़ अग्रेशन कहें क्योंकि अग्रेशन हमारा कंस्टीट्यूशन नहीं कहता, हमारी सभ्यता नहीं कहती और न हमारी रवादारी कहती है और न हमारा दिल कहता है। डिफेंस हमारा काम है, हमारा फ़र्ज़ है, हमारा दीन और ईमान है। हमने बराबर आज तक वाजेहकर दिया कि हम हवस मुल्कगिरी नहीं चाहते, हम किसी के मुल्क पर धावा नहीं बोलना चाहते और हम किसी भी टैरिटरी को छीनना नहीं चाहते। यह हमने बराबर बता दिया और आज हम इस पर कायम हैं। मेरे ख्याल में यह बहुत बड़ी बात है, इसको आप कोई नाम दें–पंचशील दीजिए या कोई और नाम दीजिए–लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह सही बात है और सही पालिसी है। लेकिन इसके साथ–साथ हम वर्ल्ड पीस के मानने वाले हैं और हमने पार्लियामेंट में उसको रेटिफाइ किया है कि यह हमारी पालिसी है। वर्ल्ड पीस को मानने वाला रशिया भी है, वर्ल्ड पीस को मानने वाला अमरीका भी है–चाहे जबानी वह कहें, लेकिन मानता तो है। लेकिन रशिया का जहां तक ताल्लुक है आजकल वह सिर्फ सुपर पावर ही नहीं बल्कि जहां तक न्यूक्लियर पावर होने का ताल्लुक है, वह मेरे ख्याल में बहुत आगे है दुनिया के और ममालिक से। रशिया जिसकी आइडियल्स इस किस्म की हैं, उसके सामने यह बात नहीं आती है वर्ल्ड पीस का स्लोगन रेज़ करते हुए कि न्यूक्लियर पावर जो है वह ज़रूरी है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमें हिन्दुस्तान को अपने उसूल पर कायम रहते हुए वर्ल्ड पीस का स्लोगन देते हुए अपने डिफेंस का का पूरा इंतिजाम करना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूं कि दो चार दिन से पहले तो इतदा से यह ज़रूरी था लेकिन दो चार दिन से और ज़रूरी हो गया है जब से कि चाईना ने इस सिलसिले में आगे होने का दुनिया के सामने मुजाहिरा किया। आज तक चीन से हमारी आर्म्ड फोर्सेज़ 1962 में लड़ीं और मुझे यकीन है कि वक्त आने पर वह लड़ेंगे। लेकिन न्यूक्लियर फोर्सेज के लिए साजो–सामान का मुकाबला वह किस चीज से करेंगे? वह अपने मिग से करेंगे? वह अपने बैटलशिप से करेंगे, वह अपने बज़ूका से करेंगे, वह अपने मशीनगन से करेंगे, वह अपने मार्टर से करेंगे? नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट का मिज़ाज और मुल्क का मिज़ाज आज है। पार्लियामेंट का जो मिज़ाज़ है वह हमें लाजमन मुल्क का मिज़ाज मानना चाहिए और मुल्क का मिज़ाज आज यह है कि हम न्यूक्लियर पावर शुरू करें और हमारा कहना है कि जब भी हम करेंगे पीसफुल परपजेज़ के लिए करेंगे। हां यही एक सामने मकसद रखकर पीसफुल परपजेज़ के साथ हम न्यूक्लियर पावर बनना चाहते हैं। रूस अगर बन सकता है, अमरीका अगर बन सकता है, फ्रांस अगर बन सकता है, बर्तानिया अगर बन सकता है, ये स्लोगन सामने रखते हुए तो मैं नहीं समझता कि....(व्यवधान)... जनाब 5 मिनट दीजिए, अभी चार मिनट हुए हैं....। मेरी घड़ी में अभी नहीं हुए। यह काश्मीर की घड़ी है जरा आहिस्ता चलती है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि चेयरमैन साहब की घड़ी तेज चलती है।...

मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे लिए यह लाजिम हो गया है। जैसा कि कहा गया, डिफेंस मिनिस्टर जवाब दें, मैं डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर

की तरफ यह सवाल करूंगा ही क्योंकि यह तो गवर्नमेंट है और गवर्नमेन्ट के बाद पार्लियामेन्ट। पार्लियामेन्ट ने आज तक इस चीज को करार दिया है कि हम नहीं बनाएंगे और जो भी हमारे पास है वह महज पीसफुल परपजेज के लिए होगा। लेकिन आज जब हमारी सरहदों पर खतरा हो गया है, जैसा हमारे साथी श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा ने आप से कहा, गिलगित में क्या हो रहा है? लद्दाख में क्या हो रहा है और आज यह असकरतू और आपके गिलगित के दर्म्यान देवखाई के प्लेन्स पर क्या हो रहा है? मैं समझता हूँ कि खतरा जो है वह कुछ बढ़ता जा रहा है, और इस खतरे के नाते अपनी डिफेन्स फोर्सेज पर भरोसा करते हुए उन्हें लेस किया जाये, उन तमाम चीजों के साथ जिनकी आज हमको जरूरत है। यह बात नहीं कि हम चीन पर हमला करेंगे लेकिन जैसा श्री समर गुह ने कहा हम 2 करोड़ रु० खर्च करें तो एक बम बनेगा, मुझे उस पर महारत नहीं है 2 करोड़ या 200 करोड़, लेकिन जो कुछ मेरा नजरिया था उसके होते हुए बहन शारदा मुकर्जी ने जो फैक्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स रक्खे हैं उनसे दिमाग कुछ परेशान सा हुआ। अपनी डिफेन्स फोर्सेज को बढ़ाने के लिए उनके इक्विपमेंट को अप-टु-डेट लाने के लिये मैं पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि अगर हमारा 4 हजार करोड़ का मुतालबा है तो उसको डेढ़ हजार करोड़ कर दिया जाये और कामों में खर्च को कम करके, लेकिन अगर आज मुल्क को किसी चीज की जरूरत है और जिस सबसे बड़ी चीज को हमको अनग्रजिंगली देना चाहिये वह है हमारी डिफेन्स फोर्सेज का इक्विपमेंट।

साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम मुल्कगीर नहीं है हम ने किसी मुल्क पर हमला नहीं किया, लेकिन अगर हमारे मुल्क पर हमला हुआ तो हम 50 करोड़ इन्सान एक होकर पूरी कुव्वत के साथ उठे हैं और आगे उठेंगे और मुल्क की इन्टेग्रिटी को बचायेंगे, उस पर कोई आंच नहीं आने देंगे।

मेरी गुंजारिश है कि हमको शाई नहीं फील करना चाहिये क्योंकि सरदार साहब अकेले जवाब नहीं दे सकते, गवर्नमेंट नहीं दे सकती। यह पार्लियामेंट और पार्लियामेंट का मिजाज ही इसका जवाब दे सकता है और हमको इस सिलसिले में आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये।

[शरी غلام محمد بخشی (سرینگر)- جناب عالی، ڈیفنس ڈیمانڈز پر هاؤس میں مجھ سے پہلے جن معزز ممبران نی اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا، میں نی انکو بغور سمجھا۔ جہاں تک ہماری ڈیفنس پریپریڈنیس کا تعلق ہے، اسکے متعلق کل منسٹر آف سٹیٹ مسٹر ایل۔ این مشر سے ڈیٹیل میں ہم لے سب کچھ سنا اور مجھے اتنا ہی خوشی ہے کہ جیسا کہ هاوس میں ہم سے کہا گیا کہ 1948 سی آگے ہم نہیں بڑھے ہیں، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہم 1948 سے بہت آگی بڑھے ہیں، بلکہ 1962 سے بھی بہت آگے بڑھے ہیں۔

ڈیفنس پر پریڈنیس کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے، میں کمپیٹینٹ نہیں ہوں اور نہ ہی میں ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ اسکی ڈیٹیل میں جاؤں کیونکہ وہ ڈیٹیل جتنی زیادہ سیکریٹ رہیں، اتنا زیادہ اچھا ہے۔ لیکن آجکل کے حالات میں آپ جانتے ہیں، جناب کہ ہماری آرمڈ فورسیز کو آجتک جس امتحان میں اپنے آپکو ڈالا، جس آزمائش میں آنکو ڈالا اس آزمائش میں وہ پورے اترے اور اس امتحان میں وہ پورے اترے چاہے وہ 1947-48 کا مارکا تھا چاہے 1965 کا مارکا تھا۔ اور مجھے امید ہے کہ جہانتک میں انکو جانتا ہوں، میں نے انکے ساتھ کام کیا ہے۔

کوئی نام دیں۔ پیس شیل دیجئے یا کوئی اور نام دیجئے۔ لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ صحیح پالیسی ہے اور صحیح پالیسی ہے۔ لیکن اسکے ساتھ ساتھ ہم ورلڈ پیس کے ماننے والے ہیں اور ہمارے پارلیمنٹ میں اسکو ریٹی فائی کیا ہے کہ یہ ہماری پالیسی ہے۔ ورلڈ پیس کو ماننے والا روشیا بھی ہے، ورلڈ پیس کو ماننے والا امریکہ بھی ہے۔ چاہے زبانی وہ کہیں، لیکن مانتا تو ہے۔ لیکن روشیا کا جہانتک تعلق ہے آجکل وہ صرف سپر پاور ہی نہیں بلکہ جہانتک نیوکلیر پاور ہونے کا تعلق ہے، وہ میری خیال میں بہت آگے ہے دنیا کے اور ممالک سے۔ روشیا جسکی آئیڈیلز اس قسم کی ہیں، اسکے سامنے یہ بات نہیں آتی ہے، ورلڈ پیس کا سلوگن ریز کرتے ہوئے کہ نیوکلیر پاور جو ہے وہ ضروری ہے، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمیں ہندوستان کو اپنے اصول پر قائم رہتے ہوئے ورلڈ پیس کا سلوگن دیتے ہوئے اپنے ڈیفینس کا پورا انتظام کرنا چاہیے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ دو چار دن سے پہلے تو ابتدا سے یہ ضروری نہا لیکن دو چار دن سے اور ضروری ہوگیا ہے جب سے کہ چائنا نے اس سلسلے میں آگے ہونے کا دنیا کے سامنے مظاہرہ کیا۔ آجتک چین سے ہماری آرمڈ فورسز 1962 میں لڑائی اور مچھیڑیں ہے کہ وقت آنے پر وہ لڑائی گے۔ لیکن نیوکلیر فورسز کے لئے ساز و سامان کا مقابلہ وہ کس چیز سے کرینگے؟ وہ اپنے مگ سے کرینگے؟ وہ اپنے ایٹل شپ سے کرینگے، وہ اپنے وجوکا سے کرینگے وہ اپنے مشین گن سے کرینگے، وہ اپنے مارٹر سے کرینگے؟

[شری غلام محمد بخشی]

انکی ماریل کا تعلق ہے، وہ آج انتاہی اونچا ہے جتنی اونچائی سی آج وہ ملک کی سرحدوں کی حفاظت کر رہے ہیں۔ جیسا کہ ابھی کہا گیا ہے چسول میں، بلکہ اس سے بھی آگے۔ اسمیں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ ہمیں انکی ماریل، انکی لائلٹی، انکی کام کاج اور انکی قابلیت پر ناز کرنا چاہیے اور جب بھی اس دیش میں خدا نخواستہ کہیں سی کوئی خطرہ پیدہ ہو جائے تو وہ اس قابل ہیں کہ ہم ان پر بھروسہ کر سکیں اور ہم لے کرکے بھی دیکھا اور انہوں نے جو کچھ انکا فرض تھا وہ ادا کیا۔ لیکن آج سوال ہے، جناب ملک کے سامنے کہ کیا ہماری ڈیفینس فورسز کے پاس سبھی وہ ساز و سامان ہے جو آجکل کی وار فیر میں دوسرے ممالک کے پاس ہے۔ سوال سامنے یہ ہے اور آج صبح بھی یہ ہوا کہ مختلف میمبران نے اپنی تقریر میں یہ بات اٹھائی۔ مجھے ایک دوست کے ساتھ یہ اتفاق نہیں کہ ہم اپنے ڈیفینس منسٹر کو آج سے منسٹر آف ایگریشن کہیں کیونکہ ایگریشن ہمارا کانسٹی ٹیوشن نہیں کہتا، ہماری سبھیتا نہیں کہتی اور نہ ہماری رواداری کہتی ہے اور نہ ہمارا دل کہتا ہے۔ ڈیفینس ہمارا کام ہے، ہمارا فرض ہے، ہمارا دین اور ایمان ہے۔ ہم لے برابر آج تک واضح کردیا کہ ہم حوس ملک گیری نہیں چاہتے، ہم کسی کے ملک پر دھاوا نہیں بولنا چاہتے اور ہم کسی کی ٹیریٹری کو چھیننا نہیں چاہتے۔ یہ ہم لے برابر بتا دیا اور ہم اس پر قائم ہیں۔ میرے خیال میں یہ بہت بڑی بات ہے۔ اسکو آپ

د رمیان دیوکھائی کے پلیٹز پر کیا ھو رھا ھے؟

میں سمجھتا ھوں کہ خطرہ جو ھے وہ کچھ بڑھتا جا رھا ھے، اور اس خطرے کے لاحظے اپنی ڈفینس فورسز پر بھروسہ کرتے ھوئے انھیں لیس کیا جائے، ان تمام چیزوں کے ساتھ جنکی آج ھر کو ضرورت ھے۔ یہ بات نہیں کہ ھم چین پر حملا کرین گے، لیکن جیسا شری سمرگوہ نے کہا ھم دو کرور روپیے خرچ کرین تو ایک بر لیے گا، مجھے اسپر مہارت نہیں ھے، دو کرور یا دو سو کرور، لیکن جو کچھ میرا نظریہ تھا اسکے ھوتے ھوئے بھی شاردہ مکرجی نے جو فیکٹس اینڈ فگرس رکھے ھیں ان سے دماغ کچھ پریشان سا ھوا۔ اپنی ڈفینس فورسز کو بڑھانے کے لئے ان کے اکوپمینٹ کو اپٹوڈیٹ بنانے کے لئے میں پارلیمنٹ کے میمبروں سے درخواست کرونگا کہ اگر ھمارا ایک ھزار کرور کا مطالبہ ھے تو اسکو ڈیڑھ ھزار کرور کردیا جائے، اور کاموں میں خرچ کو کم کرکے، لیکن آج اگر ملک کو کسی چیز کی ضرورت ھے اور جس سب سے بڑی چیز کو ھمکو ان گر جنگلی بدلنا چاھیے، وہ ھے ھماری ڈفینس فورسز کا اکوپمینٹ۔

ساتھ ساتھ میں یہ بھی کہنا چاھتا ھوں کہ ھم ملکہ گیر نہیں ھیں۔ ھم نے کسی ملک پر حملہ نہیں کیا، لیکن اگر ھمارے ملک پر حملہ ھوا تو ھم ۵۰ کرور انسان ایک ھو کر پوری قوت کی ساتھ اٹھیں گے اور آگے اٹھیں گے اور ملک کی اکھنڈتا کو بچائیں گے، اس پر کوئی آنچ نہیں آنے دیں گے۔

نہیں کرینگے۔ اسلئے میں سمجھتا ھوں کہ پارلیمنٹ کا مزاج اور ملک کا مزاج آج ھے۔ پارلیمنٹ کا جو مزاج ھے وہ ھمیں لازمن ملک کا مزاج ماننا چاہئے اور ملک کا مزاج آج یہ ھے کہ ھم نیوکلیر پاور شروع کریں اور ھمارا کہنا ھے کہ جب بھی ھم کرینگے پیس فل پرپزز کے لئے کرینگے۔ ھاں بھی ایک سامنے مقصد رکھے کہ پیس فل پرپزز کے ساتھ ھم نیوکلیر پاور بنانا چاھتے ھیں۔ روس اگر بن سکتا ھے، امریکہ اگر بن سکتا ھے، فرانس اگر بن سکتا ھے، برطانیہ اگر بن سکتا ھے، یہ سلوگن سامنے رکھتے ھوئے تو میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ ... (وودھان)..... جناب پانچ منٹ دیجئے، ابھی چار منٹ ھوئے ھیں..... میری گھڑی میں ابھی نہیں ھوئے۔ یہ کشمیر کے گھڑی ھے ذرا آھستہ چلتی ھے۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ چیرمین صاحب کی گھڑی تیز چلتی ھے۔

میں سمجھتا ھوں کہ ھمارے لئے یہ لازم ھوگیا ھے۔ جیسا کہ کہا گیا، ڈفینس منسٹر جواب دینگے۔ میں ڈفینس منسٹر کی طرف یہ سوال کرونگا ھی کیونکہ یہ تو گورنمینٹ ھے اور گورنمنٹ کے بعد پارلیمنٹ۔ پارلیمنٹ نے آج تک اس چیز کو قرار دیا ھے کہ ھم نہیں بنائینگے اور جو بھی ھمارے پاس ھے وہ محض پیس فل پرپزز کے لئے ھوگا۔ لیکن آج جب ھماری سرحدوں پر خطرہ ھوگیا ھے، جیسا ھماری ساتھی شری اندرجیت ملھوترہ نے آپ سے کہا، گلگت میں کیا ھو رھا ھے؟ لداخ میں کیا ھو رھا ھے اور آج یہ اسکردو اور آپکے گلگت کے

[شری غلام محمد بخشی]

میری گذارش ہے کہ ہم کو شائستی نہیں فیل کرنا چاہئے کیونکہ سردار صاحب اکیلے جواب نہیں دی سکتے گورنمینٹ نہیں دے سکتی - یہ پارلیمنٹ اور پارلیمنٹ کا مزاج ہی اسکا جواب دی سکتا ہے اور ہمکو اس سلسلے میں آگے بڑھنا چاہئے-]

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : The Prime Minister deserves our congratulations that she has chosen such a competent man as the Defence Minister who has proved his competence by selecting competent Generals after his taking over Not only has he selected very competent Generals but he has also at the same time improved the pattern of the Armed Forces. We have latest weapons in the Army; we have added new wings in the Navy like the submarine and we have also acquired more effective aircraft.

At the same time I may point out that we are facing the twin danger i.e. from Pakistan and China. The present strength of the Army may not suffice and I think it will not be effective enough to face the combined danger from China and Pakistan at the same time We have to devise methods which will enable us not only to provide effective defence but also to see whether we are able to liberate certain parts of our country which now form part of Chinese empire. We have the problem of finance but at the same time we have to create more effective strength. We can think of two or three methods which will not put a great strain on our financial resources. One of them is compulsory military training for every citizen of India, especially in colleges and schools. Not only should we give them compulsory military training but we should also send everyone of them for at least two years to the frontiers so that they know the difficulties of defending the Country. In other words, before they are given full citizenship rights such as voting rights, or before they are given matriculation certificates, they should be sent to the frontiers for at least two years. The two years of military service which they will render on the frontiers of India will be a training for them for future. Once this is done they would be imbued with more sense of patriotism than they have at present. We have seen an example of the patriotism of some of them in the morning during the Calling Attention notice.

Secondly, my suggestion is that we should settle, as Mr. Inder J. Malhotra said, the military personnel who retire, on the frontiers of India; they should be provided not only land but also they should be subsidised. They should then act like frontier fortresses at the time of need. Then we will not have a debacle as we had in 1962.

Thirdly, there is a general consensus in the House and in the country that cost should not be taken into consideration so far as the development of nuclear weapon is concerned. We should have this weapon at any cost. There has been an argument raised by some that we do not have to use the atom bomb and therefore why should we develop it. The answer is simple, and this reminds me of a famous story; the wife was taunting her husband, and saying, "why you waste money so often and you do not give me enough." The husband said that "I have even reduced my cigarette consumption, and give me a single example to show where I have wasted the money." She said, "the other day you purchased the fire extinguisher. You have not used it." That is the answer: if we have the atom bomb it does not mean that we must use it. For the safety of a nation, to create confidence in the nation, to create adequate strength, you have to have an atom bomb.

16.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Then there are certain problems which are facing the armed forces personnel. One of the problems that they are facing is a direct result of what we term as linguistic fanaticism. What we find is that the armed forces personnel are, for instance, being transferred from Bengal to Madras or from Madras to Gujarat and Maharashtra and so on. They have to take their children along with them. The education in Bengal is in Bengali nd the education in Madras is in

Tamil and so on and so forth. It is very difficult for any child to pick up the language of different States. Now, they are made to suffer because a few interested politicians want to dominate by rousing the baser sentiments of the people. Why should the armed forces personnel be made to pay the price for the linguistic fanaticism of these politicians ? I would rather suggest that the people who advocate the policy of linguism should send their children for two years to one State, for another two years to another State and for another two years to a third State and then they would learn. (*Interruption*) Somebody has to pay for the sins of their parents. If that is done, then they will know the price which the nation is paying for the follies of the fanatics. The answer is that if you are not able to provide if the armed forces are not provided with enough funds to teach their children, ultimately you will be creating a sense of frustration in them which will in the long run cause trouble to this country.

Therefore, I suggest, firstly, that either you have the Central Schools in every State in every cantonment, or you give them enough so that they can send their children to the boarding house. The allowance that you give them is I think Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 a month. That is not enough to send the children to the boarding-house. A Major who is earning Rs. 1,000 per mensem surely cannot send his children to the boarding-house and Pay Rs. 350 on it and then starve. Not only this. Practically, he has to run three kitchens. Normally, when he is in a non-family station, - I think I am not exaggerating if I say that two-thirds of the army personnel are on the front–there is one kitchen on the front Secondly, they have to keep their wives and family elsewhere. That is the second kitchen. Thirdly, they have to send their children to boarding schools. Are you paying enough to the officers and the armed forces personnel which will enable them to have three kitchens ? No. I know many people who are literally living from hand to mouth. I have come across some ladies who have said, "We will force our husbands to teach all of you a lesson". That means something else.

Then, there is a very important matter in which the army can help the country. New cantonments are built irrespective of the type of land. The persons who go to acquire land do not see whether the lands are irrigated or not. Although wastelands are available within a range of three or four miles, they look to their convenience and select areas which are best irrigated. I suggest that a special committee of the armed forces personnel should first find out whether the land is irrigated or not. Only after finding that out, the cantonments should be built.

Lastly, I would like to support a point made by some other member also *i.e.* when an armed forces personnel dies in military service, his children and widow should be paid adequately till they have enough to live on, their own. Some sort of pension, which should not be less than Rs. 100 or 150 should paid.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the only way you can face any danger is to have compulsory military training at all stages. If nations like Great Britain and France can have it, there is no reason why a country like ours, which faces a greater danger than them, cannot have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr Ranjeet Singh.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : The defence expert of the House will now speak.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad) : Sir, since the last defence budget, there has been a very significant change in the command set-up of the three Services in that we have got three new Chiefs for all of them. I congratulate the Defence Minister for once on having selected the very best and most popular and most efficient officers for these appointments. All of them are already going at jet speed and I hope some of the self-styled defence experts in the Defence Ministry, who cannot distinguish a gun from a trombone will not stand in their way.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Do you mean the Minister ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : He knows the trombone !

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Within the budget provided, its defence effectiveness can be increased by 25 percent by merely removing some easily removable bottlenecks. It is my contention that the defence effectiveness can be improved 100 per cent within the same budget merely by changing the attitudes of Government and of the bureaucracy, which is corrupt, bourgeois in mentality and anti-people. Basic modern concepts of national security are lacking. Our leaders want to base national defence on the aphorisms of apostles of non-violence. How can these two be reconciled ? Sir, today in the alphabets when you teach A, B, C, D, 'N' means nuclear power; it does not mean non-violence any more. It should have been proper for this Government first to findout the threats the country facecs. Once we have decided that there is a threat from a country like China, we cannot say that there is only this degree of threat, that the Chinese will stop at the Foot Hills and not come beyond that. Therefore, we should prepare only this much. How can we assess the degree of the threat ? How can we weigh a blow before it falls on us ? then How can we plan for security only to a minimum extent ? We must plan for maximum security. It is the concept of maximum security that is lacking is this Government. They have not even got minimum security, because there is no security today without deterrent and there is no deterrent today without nuclear deterrent. I hope this will sink into their heads once for all. The provision of the forces and development of the resources require understanding and coordination between all ministries, especially the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Finance. This coordination is lacking and at times certain decisions of one of these Ministries becomes a hazard to our defence, it becomes a security risk. I will not recount all others, but I will refer to one because it is fresh in our minds, and that is the attitude of the in External Affairs Ministry to what is happening in Vietnam and Cambodia. Our External Affairs Ministry is playing the role of an unwanted, ineffective meddler in Vietnam and Cam bodia and is thereby helping our enemy China, by taking off her load of responsibility in that area. Has the Defence Minister ever pointed out to the External Affairs Minister the security risk involved for this country, that when the load is taken off the shoulder of China China will be in a better position to put a little more of pressure on us ? Has she not already started a war within our borders by insurgent activities ? This is not just mere infiltration; this is not just a little bit of insurgency here and there. The Naxalite movement is the extension of the depth of China's defence within our territory and the government must realise this.

I see that there is a change of attitude in this House so far as the nuclear policy of the governmentis concerned at least with the friends of the government. Yesterday we found the CPI condemning the government's policy, that China has gone not only nuclear but it has gone into outer space and has thus become a threat to us all around. It is a good thing that even the CPI has woken up to the interests of this country's defence. I hope this patriotic fervour of theirs will last permanently and for ever. I cannot say the samething for their other friends, whom the CPI friends address as the running does of Maoshunting hordes. I hope some patriotism will be injected and inculcated in them also.

Let us see the attitude of this government, the External Affairs Ministry vis-a-vis Israel, the one country that can give us technological knowledge to fill up the technological gap that exists in our defence. But we have alienated that poor country and we are licking the boots of the Arabs all the time.

In the matter of defence preparedness there is an alarming situation. We say all the time that we have increased this, we have done this and we are manufacturing this and that. But do we see what the other side is doing ? Pakistan has increased its force twice as much as they were previously. They have increased their armoured strength; they have increased their air strength. When we do our preparations we should all the time be conscious of the fact that apart from containing China on our borders, we must maintain the ratio that existed between Pak forces and Indian forces in 1965. Has the government thought of this ?

Can this Ministry deny that five years after we received the equipment we are

still not manufacturing the ammunition for the Russian guns and the Russian tanks ? The other day the Minister told me that 'we are thinking of it". How long are we going to think of it ? I would like the Minister to say whether there is a suicidal clause in our purchase agreement with the Soviet Union that we shall not manufacture the ammunition in our country. It there is no such clause existing, I would like to know why we are not manufacturing the ammnuition for these guns.

There are no means of advance warning for low flying fast aircraft approaching the targets in India. We know that our radar cannot act below a certain height. Then, there are certain huge radar gaps in our country. As if this is not enough, our External Affairs Minister has permitted overflight of Pakistan military aircraft through our territory and all our radar gaps are known to Pakistan. Therefore, if they venture on a surprise attack we will not know from where they come and they willcomefrom an area where we have no protection and where we have no means of warning. Has this government any thought at all any sane thought, about creating an observer corps which would give information about these aeroplanes and which can cover the gaps of radar that exist because ours is not a radar locked frontier. I would like to know government's efforts in this direction.

Again, missile effectiveness is being reduced due to the government's inability to provide proper radio receiving sets from the main or locating radar to the outlying missile squadruns, ordinary radio sets which we can purchase in the market for about Rs. 200, While we are short of radio receiving sets in the defence forces, our Defence Ministry has gone to the manufacture of tape recorders. We have condemned an earher Defence Minister for manufacturing coffee percolators in our gun factories and again the same thing has started happening. They pay and install scores of missiles costing Rs. 6 to 7 lakhs each and then they do not spend Rs. 10 to 15 thousand to give them high-power transmitters and a score of small receiving sets. This is the mentality of our Government. Pakistan's armoured strength is increasing at a much faster rate. They have got now the same number of regiments we have got. When we tell the Defence Minister they have got more tanks than we have he says how can it be ? Howsoever much you may explain to him he still says the tanks with us are more in number. I do not say we should work with any sense of fear of Pakistan but we want to strengthen the hands of the Defence Ministry and Government to prepare better and keep that ratio as it was previously especially in 1947.

Our Vijayanta schedule is still 20% behind the mark and this was stated by our Minister of State the other day. He did not quote the exact figures but only fifteen days back he gave a statement and said, "We are catching up with the target. We have gone far ahead of last year. There is 20% increase in production." Last year it was stated on the Floor of the House that we were 40% behind and now if there is an increase of 20% that means we are still behind by 20% where as Pakistan has already started manufacturing guided antitank missiles. Our own project lags behind Possibly because the astrologers have not yet given the auspecious date for it inauguration. We are still short of RCL's simple and effective antitank weapon the infantory wants most. Our Air Force has only 30% of its Hunters and Gnat fleets. I exaggerate the figure; it is actually less. We have the phenomenon of more pilots than planes and some of our planes are called flying coffins by our pilots. Their communication system generally pack up at crucial time and flying in them is a daily hazard. I may mention of the recent Caribou accident near Hashimara. As soon as it took off from Gauhati the R. T. packed up and it had to return to base. When it was set right it took off again but in the vicinity of Hashimara when it was only within five minutes or reaching the airport probably he was doing his landing circuit his communications again failed and that is why the air support signal unit could not give him proper directions and tell him that he was on a wrong course and correct him.

Equipment is purchased from abroad purely on political considerations and not on the considerations of effectiveness. Therefore, I always say: don't believe them; don't believe me either; appoint a Commission and let them go through all these things. Who bothers about our flying coffins ! I

[Shri Ranjeet Singh]

wish the Defence Minister had a son in the Army. I wish the Prime Minister had sent one of her very smart sons to the Air Force to be a Mig pilot. Then she would bother. Then everybody would bother. They are not Committed there and, as such they are not bothered. These attitudes are known in the Armed Forces and, therefore, they are losing their faith in the Government. Keeping in view the requirements of our long borders we are still short of basic troops, infantry. Due to this shortage Chusul to day is undefended. We have not got troops there, There are no troops in the Spangkur Lake bacause there are just no troops to spare for it. The Corps has been asking for an additional Brigade for a long time. From where is that Brigade to come ? We do not have any brigade. Here, Member after Member has been saying that we have too large an army. The type of army that we have got is enough only as a border security force for the country and not as an army to defend Chinese aggression.

The ever-increasing corruption is stunting our defence preparedness. There have been reports of corruption even in the selection boards. When people can get selected by paying money, you can imagine what type of services we shall have. I congratulate the Chief of the Army Staff in having overhauled all the selection boards in a week's time. I wish the Government had shown previous awakening on this matter.

Postings are said to be done on pecuniary considerations or on the basis of nepotism. In the Department of Defence Production headed by a very good and a very decent Minister, the state of corruption is particularly alarming. Before an item is cleared for supply or purchase, the commissions are meticulously worked out. If the commission falls short or if the payment is not made in itme, the item is rejected. The items which could be made here are not being made here. They are deliberately purchased from abroad because foreigners pay commissions in foreign exchange which can be surrepitiou lodged in a Swiss Bank for nobody to know and, when the exodus of those persons from India starts after whom the people will be running with a hatchet, then they can spend a sweet time there like Ayub.

I would like to cite here a concrete example. There was a particular proximity fuze a fuze which bursts at a particular height activated by the earth's magnetism and which we were buying in thousands from abroad. Out Atomic Energy Commission decided to make it here. They made the fuze. But the Defence Production Department or, I should say, the Defence Ministry refused to accept it. Why ? Because they wanted to keep on purchsing from abroad. The Directorate of Artillery accepted it. But these people would not buy it here. They wanted to buy from abroad because they were getting commissions in foreign exchange.

Another thing which is in a primitives state is military intelligence. The much promissed overhaul never came. As in 1962, we were ignorant about the information of the enemy in 1965. So much so that on the 31st August, 1965, barely a few hours, five hours, before the Pakistani attack, the military intelligence informed the Corps Commander at Udhampur, "Why are you getting so panicky ? Your Divisional Corps Commander at Akhnoor is getting unnecessarily panicky. He has asked for more troops and tanks. There is no Pakistani concentration there is no threat " Therefore, the Divisional Commader at Akhnoor neither got troops nor tanks and he could not save the area, so many villages were uprooted there and Pakistan got an initial advantage. It is all because the Divisional Corps Commander at Akhnoor got a rocket from the Corps Commander saying, "Why are you getting Panicky ?". For the information of the House, a rocket, in military language, is what our Defence Minister got from the Prime Minister when he disclosed on the floor of the House that there had been a shift in the Soviet poliy towards India.

There is so much wrong in the security set-up, including that of the defence forces. Therefore, I press for a Parliamentary committee to go in to the entire defenct set-up. I would ask the hon. Members to press for such a committee. Don't accepe the Defence Minister's assurances. We have had assurances in the past also and

our Defence Minister has stood up in his bravado and declared that we could take on Pakistan and China together. Sardar Sahib, this is not the Bharat Kesri *dangal*. You have to fight an enemy with nuclear teeth.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Ranjeet Singh, that has been organised by your party.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Let me explain such mis-information that the Defence Minister has given on the floor of the House. Here is the Report for 1969-70, their latest weapon. In this Report, they have repeatedly said that our infantry is equipped with the most modern weapons that they have got, with Ishapore rifles, self-loading, semi-automatic rifles of 7.62 mmcal. Then, in the very first photograph when they show troops patrolling the forward areas in the jungle, where they should be having the best possible weapons. They show an infantry patrol equipped with '303 rifles. They do not show an Air Force unit which has still got the '303 the latest rifles not the artellery which has bolt action rifles. But they show the Infantry their showpiece, the people who should have the automatic weapons. What are the three soldiers in the photograph having ? The oldest pattern of .303 rifles. This is truth about his information How can you believe this Ministry ? I am sure the Service Chiefs will not mind a Commission to probe into their affairs. It is the Defence Ministry that would mind a commsision to go in to their affairs because it would take the lid off some of their private affairs. If you trust this Government. I would like you to recall some of the previous untruths the Government have spoken over here and the Members of the Government either the past or the present and the Ministers who are there, and the Ministers who were there, have gone to the Supreme Court, and they recounted facts about the some incident. One set has not told the truth and this shows the calibre of our Ministers. How can you believe their assurances ? They remind me of the famous lines about Matilda :

"Matilda told such dreadful lies
It made one gasp and stretch one's eyes,
Her aunt who from her earliest youth
Had kept a strict regard for truth
Attempted to believe Matilda
The effort very nearly killed her."

Sir it very nearly killed us in 1962. It very nearly killed us in 1965.

To round up, I would recal that the greatest single factor responsible for the soldierly conduct, bearing and responsibility for victory on the battle field is morale. That morale is badly affected by several factors. There is dangerous anti Government talk at each level, every day in messes. in officers' clubs and in jawans' langars. The faith of the Services is shaken. Seeds of discontent are sprouting fast. The soldier feels that the politician is selling away the nation's prestige and is indifferent to the welfare and security of the uniformed man. The demigods he worshipped and hoped would lead his country to prosperity have proved themselves to be mere men of straw farmore vulnerable than the ordinary citizen to avarice, self interest and lust for power. The civil supremacy to which he voluntarily succumbed is being projected before him through disclosures in this House and the daily drama of defections as the supremacy of paper tigers over patriotic lions. How long will he succumb to this type or supremacy ? They feel that the leaders in this country have let down the image of the politician that should be there in the soldier's eyes. Now the soldier sees the phenomenon of his officers, the Emergency Commissioned Officers, having to go on a fast for seeking sympathy of the Government. And they also wonder at the indifference of the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister towards their fasting officers. The Prime Minister passes by their place of Satyagraha daily but never cares to consider their problem or stop to offer a soothing smile. The soldier reads in newspapers or jobs of 'tabla' masters being offered to their released officers on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem. 50,000 of them are being released every year. Due to the insecurity of the future you face in this country a Naxalite revolution. You face in this country a student revolution. You fact in this country a youth revolution. You face in this country a revolution of workers and peasants. Let us get together and at last prevent a military revolution.

[Shri Ranjeet Singh]

Lastly, I would like to say a few words for your consideration. Another big factor of morale is the weaponry system. If the soldier has good weapons, the soldier has a good morale. If the soldier thinks that the enemy has got a better weapon, then he has not got good morale. Where does the fault lie ? It lies with the Government in keeping him under-armed. What is the best weapon he wants ? In this modern world, there is one weapon only worth the name. The nuclear weapon. Therefore, I would plead with this Government, I would plead with this Parliament : let us go nuclear not only for the sake of prestage but for the sake of the nation's security and morale. I appeal to all concerned : let us settle the released ECOS in good jobs. One of them has threatened self-immolation. If that takes place, the effect on the Defence Forces will be disastrous. I am glad to say that certain Mts have decided to go there tomorrow morning between 9 and 10 and console them and have a token *dharna* with them. I hope everybody will go from all parties and it will become a single-party affair. I also hope that the dissatisfaction and chagrin of the defence forces of being kept understrength and underarmed will soon be eliminated. Do we the politicians want to use the soldier as cannon fodder or, as an instrument of policy ? If you want them to be an instrument of policy, let us arm them effectively. Sir, they want nuclear weapons for the sake of their morale. Let us give them nuclear weapons. Again and again we have found Members standing up and saying that there is too much of expenditure on defence; 25% of our budget goes on defence and all that. It is not that too much is spent of defence. But this Government is so incompetent as to be able to find more money for other matters; they should find more money, 10 times as much on the civil side as on the defence side. Our enemies, our neighbours are spending far more. We are not over armed. It is only 0.7% of our youth who are under arms It is the lowest ratio in the world. And therefore I would say, give to the Defence its nuclears due. Give to our boys the bomb and I appeal to the Government to give more attention to the soldier, to the family of the soldier, to the security and wellbeing of his dependents, to give him confidence and protection. In this nuclear age there are only two political entities in the world ; the nuclear entities and the non entities There are only two types of powers in the world, the super powers and the Pariah powers. What does this Government want us to become, Sir ?

It is a logical and historical step in the development of weaponry from the sling shot to the antimissile missile. I say to the Government: ' for our brave boys either get the Bomb, or get out." Therefore, I again appeal, it is a psychological morale ratin weapon that the soldier wants. The bombs are today a matter of political survival.

I again submit, sir, the Bomb is a political imparative. As it is a morale raising weapon, it is a pychological necessity and it is a pressing military requirement.

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : At the outset I would like to say that the Defence Forces are the strongest pillars in the structure of maintaining our freedom and nationhood. The nation should be proud of our defence forces who are in their outlook and working and in spirit, national, patriotic, heroic and loyal. They are non-provincial, non-communal and non religious. There is never any controversy of language, religion, caste or creed with them. I think we also, Members of Parliament, representatives of the nation can follow that spirit which is found in our defence forces. They are out and out national are loyal to the nation and no controversy ever arose in spite of many people's talking about that I say this in spite of the fact that our armed forces are ill fed.

Sir, you might remember that a few days back, in the House, it was brought to light that rotten food supply was made by the Corporation. It was investigated and it was proved that this was given over to the army in Kohima, Nathu La and Ladakh. In these regions, our troops moved with ill-equipped clothing.

As regards salary. I want to say a word about our jawans. While a primary teacher

gets a salary of Rs. 250/-, our soldier gets only Rs. 60/-.

वे दाम के गुलाम नहीं हैं, नाम के हितैषी हैं।

Our forces firstly think that they have a reputation for the army. And they bring name to their unit. It is in this spirit that our soldiers are working in the front From the national point of view I say that there should be no difference in regard to the payment of salaries between the teachers and the soldiers. They should be paid more. And I would appeal to every section of the House that so far as armed forces are concerned, we should have one voice and that is we should strengthen the morale of our jawans who are fighting for the nation in national spirit. If we show that spirit, I am sure that this would strengthen their morale ten times. That is my submission.

I would say one word about our Defence Department. In the Defence Department, circumstances are not such as they were a few years ago. That should be taken note of. Unless the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Home are combined together and unless they cooperate, no defence is possible of the country. See, for instance, what is going in Pakistan. Considering the fact that Pakistan is inimical to us as also the fact that America and China collaborate to arm Pakistan against us, I say this should not be ignored. We have to keep these things in view. I am sorry to say that some of our jawans are lost because of Jaychands and because of the Fifth columnists. See the condition of our brave people who fight in the front. It is very simple for me to say by explaining what is happening in our country. Suppose there is aggression from the other side. Our jawans should blow up the supply lines etc. of the enemy. In the last war, every little information was passed on to the enemy but now this is done Openly.

चीनी हमारा चाचा है, रूसी हमारा बाबा है।

These people openly come out with these slogans. There are fifth columnists working in Punjab as also in Kashmir. So, we have to guard against that. I say that 90% of our defence depends upon the proper handling of this Jay Chand. If they do not know this, then Jay Chand would not be helpful to us. They would not dare to attack our jawans if they know this. They know how our jawans conduct the battle.

Now I come to foreign affairs.

There is too much fetish about non-alignment. Our policy of non-alignment never meant that we should have no friends or sympathisers anywhere. We have no animus or designs against any other country. But that does not mean that we should not create an atmosphere where we have friends and sympathisers for what we stand for. This was never meant by Pandit Nehru. So it is misconstrued. America, Russia and China are giving aid to Pakistan, a small country. Giving arms for what ? To honour India ? Still they are doing it. In case of aggression against us, can we depend on any country in the world for sympathy and support. What can the Defence Minister with all our resources do by himself ? It is a national cause. So we should all combine and with one voice let the defence forces know that the nation is behind them. That would be something.

Then guerillas have been trained by some countries to be used against us. Take the case of North Vietnam. Our soldiers have been fighting against guerillas trained by them. Yet we have been talking of establishing ambassadorial relations with them. Would that help ? No.

I do not criticise for criticism's sake. But the External Affairs Ministry should closely collaborate and co-operate with the Defence Ministry and try and create an atmosphere where we are not left friendless whereas Pakistan can have all the friendship in the world.

Then we are being fetish about the development of atomic energy. We have no intention to destroy any country. But in our defence apparatus, we should also include atomic energy. It is a false notion to fight shy of nuclear development in a changing world. If we quote Mahatma Gandhi in support of our policy of discarding the use of atomic energy, it will be a wrong

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

thing altogether. We want to develop atomic energy for peace, but in our defence requirements, we should not ignore atomic energy also.

Then there should be a co-ordination Board of the three services, Army, Navy and Air Force to ensure efficient and smooth functioning for the common objective.

Then we should change our mental attitude towards our brave jawans. We treat them as mercenaries, worse than mercenaries. I can quote instances. Sardar Sahib knows about it. I am thankful to him for his sympathetic approach to this question. My hon. friend from the other side, Dr. Raju, was sent to my place to find out what are the needs of the jawans and the difficulties they experienced. The report was placed on the Table with your permission saying that these are the amenities which should be provided to them. Shri Chavan, the then Defence Minister had agreed that these facilities must be given to them. But they never took any action on it. Then there are other instances. Mr. Chavan as Defence Minister admitted that the land grants for bravery which were given were allotted to bogus persons.

17 hrs.

The Minister has been taking keen interest and I have been bringing to his notice matters relating to the Emergency Commissioned Officers and their amenities. He should bear this in mind that the good done to them would make them ten times stronger. In the matter of electricity, taccavi loans, housing loans etc., they are asked to produce guarantees. This should not be insisted upon. I hope that the Defence Minister would bear this in mind and would promise that he would do the needful.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : First of all, I would like to express my gratefulness for the general support of the Budget Demands. I think that except for the solitary voice of the spokesmen of the CPI (M), every other Member who partictpated in the debate has supported the Demands, and some of my esteemed friends have even said that we are not spending enough.

It is a matter which is of very great importance for us to settle the priorities and to allocate enough resources to meet our defence requirements. The House is no doubt aware of the present demands on the resources of the country for development work, for essential work which is necessary for raising the living standards of millions of our people. Still, out of the scarce resources, the country is spending considerable amounts of money for the defence requirements.

In this context it is necessary for us, for this hon. House and the country, to be informed from time to time about the nature of the threat that we face. There have not been any long speeches on this issue for the obvious reason that the country now is fully aware of the dual threat that we face from Pakistan and China. As a matter of fact, I am a little happy that we are now not too much obsessed with Pakistan and that we are conscious all the time in the House when hon. Members speak and also outside, of the danger that we face from China. And it is in this background that we have to see whether the provision that we make, the arrangements that we organise and the defence apparatus that we build are enough to meet this dual threat or not. This is the basic question.

As the Defence Minister, I would like naturally to have even more money, but this is also one of the responsibilities of any member of the Government, namely to participate in settling the priorities, and I can say that within this over-all limit, my colleagues in the Government and the Finance Ministers from time to time have been very cooperative and the pressing needs of defence have always been met, although I am conscious of the fact that this has meant considerable strain on our scarce resources.

Briefly I should now like to mention about our present state of relationship with Pakistan and China. With Pakistan unfortunately our relations continue to be

uneasy. We are not to blame for this. We are convinced that the rulers of Pakistan, for reasons into which I need not go in great detail, appear to have come to the conclusion that it suits their interests to keep up an atmosphere of tension and confrontation.

AN HON. MEMBER : Personal interests of the leaders of Pakistan ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is a fascinating subject and I can take some time to explain that.

As I was saying there is no doubt in my mind that the leaders of Pakistan for a variety of reasons, partly to keep up their own position and partly to keep up a certain tempo appear to have come to the conclusion that it suits them to keep up an atmosphere of tension against India. Therefore, if originally it was the question of Kashmir which was predominant in West Pakistan, they have found a sop to East Pakistan now; they have started highlighting Farraka; in any talk, they generally talk of both Karhmir and Farraka. This is a studied attitude and I want hon. friends who suggest that we should try for a settlement should be aware of the thinking in Pakistani circles. It requires two to come to any settlement. However much we may desire, unilaterally, we cannot succeed unless there is reciprocity.

In relation to China, the situation has been described by several hon. Members. They continue to be in strength across our borders. The Chinese do not miss any opportunity to take advantage to any lawless or insurgent elements in our country. They are too anxious by propaganda, by military training and by the supply of arms to strengthen them with a view to harass the Government of India. Collusion between China and Pakistan is a matter which has come before this hon. House more than once. The Chinese are exploiting the Pakistanis for their own political ends and are giving them military hardware of every type such as airforce planes, artillery, etc, and help them to establish manufacturing capacity for military hardware and are always trying to help and support them so that their anti-India stance may continue. This is a situation that we have to face. We have to assess carefully the military implications of this studied attitude on the part of two of our neighbours and it is in that background that we have to make an assessment of our defence requirements.

Having said that, we have to see whether the arrangements that we are making in the Army, Air Force, and the Navy, in research and development, and in various other supporting organisations provide us an insurance against the dual threat that we face.

The picture will not be complete unless you always keep in mind a clear idea of geography of the areas concerned. On the northern side, we have got mountainous terrain and at places some of the mountain-peaks, some of the passes, are really very high. Then, with Pakistan, we have got two borders: East Pakistan and West Pakistan On West Pakistan, we have got the cease fire line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, which is a very artificial line and one has to go to it to be convinced as to how difficult is the task of maintaining the cease fire line; it is very artificial, into the historical reasons of which I need not go. It was the stabilsiation of a position that prevailed at a particular moment, and it has created several problems. Then we have got the plains, the desert. And on the eastern side we have got again a border which is heavily populated on either side, except a part where there are tribals on our side, and there is the territory on the side of East Pakistan.

I am mentioning all this to show that our problems are very different, considerably different from the defence problems that are faced by many countries, even countries who are known to be very much advanced in military science and in defence matters. We have to keep this before us we criticise the number of forces, the number of people in the army, and this orientation, this configuration, this geopolitical situation has to be kept in mind.

It is necessary to keep this in mind to find an answer to the question that was raised by one of the hon. Members as to whether we should not decrease the strength of our army. In fact, several hon.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

friends on the opposite side have themselves given an answer to this; they said that if anything, keep it on the low side rather than on the high side judging from sheer numbers. What is the other implication of it ? The other implication of this is, virtually it is necessary for us to have almost two armies; One to face Pakistan, both in the west and in the east; and the other also to face China; and then also have some reserves which can serve as a striking force. This is the type of problem that we face in defence and then to discharge our responsibility in this difficult and complication situation that we have, and it is in this light that we have to view our defence effort.

In this respect, we have done considerable work in improving the effectiveness of our army. It is true that we have taken a conscious decision that the numbers should be frozen so far as just numbers are concerned, but within those numbers it is possible to increase what can be described as the teeth-to-tail ratio and also the bite in the teeth could be improved. This is the direction in which we have been working and we have achieved considerable success.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Put some teeth in your tail also.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Barking is not biting.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : I think you have said something very intelligent today.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is necessary for us to remember that this is a subject on which very sustained effort in an organised manner, in a persistent manner, has to be pursued, and I am glad to report to the hon. House that in various fields, in giving a better type of equipment to our army,-- that is, the infantry, artillery and the armoured corps,- by improving their training, by having better type of exercises, better type of strategic appreciation, the army is definitely in a better position to serve the country and to come up to our expectation, I will not go into details, but in all these spheres that I have mentioned, namely, equipment for infantry, for artillery, for armoured corps and also for training, very definite steps have been taken and appreciation for this has been expressed by several hon. members, for which I am grateful.

Coming to the Air Force, the strength of the Air Force naturally depends on our own capacity to manufacture aircraft, secondly to maintain them and thirdly to be self-sufficient in the matter of spares, ammunition and other matters. The House is aware that we are manufacturing several types of aircraft now. They have been mentioned in the report and I will not burden the House with all those details. But we cannot wait for our own manufactured planes to be in service. Therefore, for the intermediate period, we were anxious to acquire from whatever source available the right type of aircraft which would meet our requirements. I have no hesitation in saying that in this respect we have received help from friendly countries. The maximum help in this respect we have received from the Soviet Union-- the fighter bomber and also the fighter plane we have got, which is no longer a secret.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about missiles ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I will come to that. It is also part of our defence arrangement, but I was talking of the planes now. We have displayed them-MIGs and also SV7-we call it Type 22. These are the planes. We have the manufacturing programme also for MIGs. We have got three factories which have been charged with this responsibility, at Nasik for the air-frame, at Hyderabad for electronics and at Koraput for the engine. We are now in a position where we are not just assembling; we have gone to the manufacturing stage from the raw materials. This is a very significant development, a matter on which we can express satisfaction. As my colleague pointed out, our own HF--24 is in squadron service. The brave boys who are handling it-I have had occasion to talk to them informally--are very happy with this new plane which is

entirely our own manufacture. We have also equipped our Air Force reasonably well for fighter-bomber role.

On the defensive side, we have got both the warning system the radar equipment and also missiles to take on the invading aircraft. An hon. member opposite asked whether we have got any observe corps. We have an observer corps and they have already started functioning in this respect.

Some hon. members-particularly Mr. Viswanathan, whom I do not see now-spoke about the navy. All his speech almost was devoted to the navy. We have made a careful assessment of our naval requirements. It must have been noticed by the House that on an issue like another aircraft carrier, there was difference of opinion. It was said by my very esteemed colleague and friend opposite, Dr Raju, who has got a great deal of experience in these matters, that it is as well we have taken a decision not to acquire another aircraft carrier. There was another viewpoint expressed from the other side. I will be quite frank. Aircraft carrier, in the context of our country, has got a limited role. If we have plenty of resources, probably, may be for a variety of reasons we would like to have two aircraft carriers, one on the western side and one on the Bay of Bengal. But when we are thinking of conserving our resources and trying to make the maximum use of whatever may be the limited resources, then some assessment has to be made as to whether a larger number of faster boats, which may have greater mobility and greater striking power, as suggested by Dr Raju, will be a better investment. It may cost Rs. 60 crores, 70 crores of even up to Rs. 100 crores if it is a good aircraft carrier. After careful consideration we came to the conclusion that it will be more in the interest of our defence if we were to utilize whatever resources are available to have a larger number of faster smaller boats with greater mobility and with greater fire power because our problems are essentially defensive, so far as coasts are concerned, with this type of a boat with a good striking power, supported by the coastal defence which could always be provided by aircraft bases at the coast. This is less costly and, therefore, this was a better investment and we took a decision accordingly.

Having said this much, I do not want now to say general things in a general manner. But some specific questions have been posed and I will deal with some of them. First of all, I would like to dispel very strongly, with all the emphasis at my command, the suggestion that was made by the lady member opposite, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee, which is a very serious charge. I say that it is a very serious matter. To say that we are not showing all the expenditure in our budget will be exposing ourselves to a charge which some of our enemies are making Some of the Pakistani press people and commentators have been saying that India is hiding some of the expenditure from the budget. I cannot because I am subjected to control by the Auditor-General, by the Accountant-General and by this Parliament and by the vigilance of the hon Members. So, it will be absolutely wrong to make that charge We will be playing into the hands of our uncharitable critics if we were to leave any impression that there is such a thing as hidden expenditure in our defence effort, and one should be very sure about one's fact, one should be very sure about the figures before such a suggestion is made.

I thought that Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee was very careful in these matters but I think after going to the opposite side she is not that careful. Because, I cannot excuse her for giving the figure of Rs. 197 crores for NCC. I got a shock when I heard this Then I checked the figures and I found it is only Rs. 197 lakhs. It is given at page 10 of the budget document.

Again, she said she felt greatly worried that nothing is shown as expenditure for equipment of the army and the air force. That also was something which came to me as a great surprise, because I attach importance to what she says. I could not believe that we have not shown any expenditure to purchase equipment for the army or the air force. I am sorry to say that she did not do her home work properly on this occasion. The equipment for the air force is given in very great detail and the amount runs to Rs. 80 crores or 90 crores.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I said on capital account there was no expenditure. Let the Government say aircraft is shown on revenue account.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Again I would like to clarify one point very clearly. She said in her statement that we are odviously getting some aid from somewhere which we are not showing in our budget. This is a serious charge and I say categorically that there is not a single piece of equipment that I get as an aid. I pay for every piece of equipment that I get.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I said if it is rupee payment and the rupees and not backed by any gold reserves then it is a military aid.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The object in specifically mentioning this is not to score a debating point but these are very important basic questions of policy. Do we pay for our equipment or do we get as aid ? I say we pay for every piece of equipment. It is a basic point whether we are hiding anything in our budget. I say categorically that every penny is accounted for.

A question had been raised about the reorganisation of the Defence Ministry and some hon. Members—Shri Frank Anthony spent quite some time on it. It is necessary to take note of this.

What is the essential point that he has raised ? Shri Frank Anthony made a plea of setting up a parliamentary committee to examine the present structure of the Defence Ministry. This is not a new idea as far as Shri Frank Anthony is concerned. We have heard it from him year after year. Shri Frank Anthony stated that we have done wrong in adopting the U. K. pattern in 1947 and ended by saying that we have done wrong in not copying U. K. and having a Chief of Defence Staff or a permanent Chairman, Chiefs of Staff Committee. For Shri Frank Anthony, whatever we do is wrong.

When the British had the Army Council, Shri Frank Anthony wanted us to copy that in India. He would be surprised to know that the re-organisation in the Defence Ministry in U. K. which was made 6 or 7 years ago was patterned on the Indian system though I would admit that in doing so they have gone further with the integration of services with the Ministry. Shri Frank Anthony was against having a Chairman, Chiefs of Staff coming in by turn from each Service. In England, there is no permanent Chairman, Chiefs of Staff, as such. The Chairman is appointed for a tenure and is, by turn, from each of the three Services.

Then, Shri Anthony made an unfortunate reference to pot-bellied Chiefs of Staff. I have cast my mind over a period of 15 to 20 years and cannot discover that any one of our Chiefs of Staff deserved Shri Anthony's description. The Chiefs of Staff have done well by us over the last 20 years and the House owes it to them that their service is recognised and no disrespect is shown to them.

I shall now take up the substantive point. Shri Frank Anthony has assumed that the appointment of a Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee is a simple affair. It is not so and will not serve the purpose unless some important structural changes are carried out In all the countries where this arrangement is adopted, the Chiefs of Staff have ceased to be the heads of their Services. The Chairman presides over the Chiefs of Staff Committee and arrives at decisions covering all three Services. This arrangement is useful where the Services are fully developed and balanced. Where they compete for funds, this is a good forum for the r. solution of differences. It has also relation to the kind of defence problems which the other countries have. We have no overseas commitments. We have not any pacts where the Chiefs have to be represented.

I am strong in my conviction that, even where such changes are considered essential, they should be evolutionary and made over a period. We have also evolved many new arrangements which suit our conditions.

A new mechanism which we evolved soon after 1962 has given us better dividends than any other formal arrangements we could have. This was a procedure initiated by my predecessor in office, Shri Y. B. Chavan. This is familarly referred to as the

Defence Minister's Morning Meetings. Twice a week, I meet the three Chiefs of Staff and the three Secretaries in the Defence Ministry, and we discuss across the table all important issues which require immediate solution as well as lay down long-term objectives. This has established a rapport between the Defence Minister who is politically responsible and the Chiefs of Staff as no other formal arrangement can ever achieve.

Then, Shri Randhir Singh referred to the absence of direct access between the Defence Minister and the Chiefs of staff. This is completely wrong. In no other country, do the Chiefs of Staff have direct access to the Defence Minister in the same real sense as here.

There was a reference, I think, to the need for independent and reliable advice on military matters to the Government. This practice whereby the three Chiefs of Staff meet me regularly and together make sure that the advice given to me is reliable and independent.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : कोई बड़ी बात भी कहिए, इन्हीं झगड़ों में सारा वक्त लगा देंगे ?

चौधरी रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : दुकानदारी की बात करें ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I won't talk about the 'Dal' affair. Again, I am sorry I have to mention this because I noticed that for the frist time they made a reference to the Chief of Staff which is not in good taste to say the least. Then they said there may be conforming Chiefs of Staff-an amazing statement for anybody to make.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You have forgotten your history.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It would be extremely difficult for any Defence Minister to appoint three conforming Chiefs of Staff. All of them meet together in the morning meeting and we discuss matters thereadbare. I would inform this House that these casual remarks affecting their integrity are detrimental to our interests and should be avoided. It was again very erroneously mentioned as if there is any conflict between the civil servant and the representatives of the Armed Forces. I think we have examined it very carefully. There is not such thing. I don't know why again my friend, Choudhury Randhir Singh should have thought that he goes and salutes the Joint Secretary. I don't know who informed him.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I know better than you.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Perhaps he could not recognize the badges and might have mistaken a colonel for a General.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I know more than you do.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This is something which is just not done. We give the highest respect and in fact, I am...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I know our Generals next to you.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They are next to me. There is no doubt. I took some time because some vital matters of reconstruction and reorganization are there and some doubt upon the mechanism was raised and so, it is necessary that we should not create such an impression.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : We cannot recognize their badges because we do not know what they are. It is true.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South-Delhi) : Take Prof. Ranga to a military camp for some time.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It will be a great pleasure. He is most welcome.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not Mr. Madhok ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I had been to military camps very often.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, mention has been made about the defence plan. There has been general appreciation of the new procedure, we have settled. My friend, Mr. P. K. Deo made a very good speech. He

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made a mention that there should be a plan in perspective. This is precisely what we have done. There is the ten year plan and as soon as we finish one year, another year is added. Therefore, all the time we have got ten years' perspective requirements before us - a 'Roll on' plan. There is another incentive for them to effect economy because whatever is saved by economy, that they are entitled to plough back to meet some other requirements of the Defence Services. So, it has an inbuilt incentive for economy and for improving the effectiveness of the expenditure.

I would like to tell the House very briefly about the objectives of defence planning. One is that the manpower for the Army will be maintained withhin the existing sanctioned strength, of approximately 8 28 lakhs but increased efficiency will be secured by improving further the 'teeth to tail' ratio and by completing the re-equipment of the Army with modern weapons, etc., which, to a very substantial extent, has already been achieved. Secondly, the Naval force would be substantially strengthened so that it is capable of discharging its task simultaneously on both the seaboards; base facilities would be augmented on both the sea-boards to afford flexibility in the development and maintenance of the Naval fleet. Thirdly, the 45 Squadron Air Force would be maintained. The process of modernisation of the Air Force would be continued by phasing out the older aircraft. Increased radar cover would be provided for air defence. Fourthly, production facilities under the Department of Defence Production for weapons, equipment and ammunition would be further augmented and modernised. New manufacturing facilities, where necessary, would be established for speciaised electronic equipment arising out of the radar plan, aircraft accessories and other sophisticated equipment. The above objectives can be fulfilled and executed effeciently only if they are derived from a perspective of 10 to 15 years. I have already mentioned about the roll on plan. The roll-on plan is drawn up and revised with the fullest association of the three Chiefs of Staff and have their full agreement. In this process the Defence Services have a clear indication of what they can expect over a period of 5 years. The Chiefs of Staff have been most appreciative of the new arrangement. It has enabled them to draw up relative priorities much more clearly than before. The new arrangement has given the Services an incentive for savings savings which they can use for improving their other forms, and economy.

SHRI RANGA : We would like it to be shown separately, what it is every year that they have saved, and how they have utilised the saving.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : A point was made by Shri Raju and several other hon. Members that the funds that are voted should be utilised in the best possible manner. I fully agree with that We have taken some concrete steps in that direction; and I would like to very briefly mention some of them. Many of the decisions which involve considerable outlay in expenditure are now made after the most detailed consideration. And I can give you some of the examples. They are :-

(1) A study group on maritime reconnaissance aircraft.

(2) A study group on Ground-to-air missiles.

(3) A study group on patrol-craft for the navy.

(4) A study group to develop an economical inventory system of spares for the army. This study group is assisted by a firm of industrial and materials management consultants.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do you computarise your inventories ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They are introducing computers also.

(5) A Study by the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, with a view to reorganisis the overhaul effort in IAF for certain range of items.

(6) A study by the Institute Management, Ahmedabad with a view to adoption of modern management methods for inventory control and

provisioning of spares by HAL to meet Air Force requirements for maintenance and overhaul of aircraft manufactured by HAL for IAF.

Cost effectiveness studies have also been initiated in suitable cases so that selection from amongst the alternatives available is carried out on the most effective and economical basis. I would like to give one or two examples, The are :-

(1) Utilisation of Layland Comet 7 ton vehicles in lieu of 3 ton TMB/Shaktiman vehicles.

(2) Utilisation of lorry mounted 10 ton crane, as compared to mobile 10 ton cranes by the IAF.

A value engineering study has been initiated. I am mentioning all these things to show that it not just that anybody sits on paper, the control is something which is more concretised and it takes the form of taking all possible action to study the problems with the help of such outside assistance as might be available, from experts, from management institutes and from several other organisations. And I would welcome if any further improvement could be made or any specific suggestion could be made by hon. Members.

I have to make one small correction. It was mentioned by Shri Viswanathan there and he stated the figures about the teeth to tail ratio. He said that the teeth to tail ratio is 59 to 41. This is not correct. He said that the optimum ratio should be 62 to 38. This is precisely the ratio that we have achieved. So I would like to correct him on that. He had come with a well-prepared speech and since he has raised this matter, I thought I should make the necessary correction.

A mention has been made by, I think, Shri Varma on this side that the pay scales of army personnel should also go before the Pay Commission.

The House would recall that my colleague, Shri P. C. Sethi, has already made a statement to that effect. And I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to the statement laid on the table of the House on the 23rd. It will be seen from that statement that the Third Pay Commission, unlike the two earlier ones, will enquire into and make recommendations on the structure of emoluments including the benefits in cash and kind and death-cum- retirement benefits to personnel belonging to the armed forces, having regard to their terms and conditions of service.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkotai) : Who will represent them before the Pay Commission ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We shall represent them. There will be a team which will take up their case and this team will consist of representatives of the services.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : जो लोग फार्वर्ड एरियाज में रहते हैं, दूर दूर रहते हैं, उन के लिये आप क्या करेंगे ? उन को क्या फेसिलिटी देंगे ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : आप ने तो मैन स्पीच भी नहीं दी, लेकिन सप्लिमेंटरी शुरू कर दी।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : सप्लिमेंटरी तो कर सकता हूं । लाखों सिपाही ऊंचे ऊंचे पहाड़ों पर रहते हैं, उन का क्या होगा ? उनको आप क्या फेसिलिटि देंगे ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Shri P. K. Deo referred to the Mahajani Committee. This matter has been agitating the minds of the hon Members and I would like to clarify the position. The report of the Committee was received in August, 1969. Their important recommendations are three -upgradation of the syllabus both for Humanities and Sciences to a degree standard, minimum educational qualification for entry into the Academy to be raised to a higher secondary or equivalent with the age-limit of 16 to 18 or matriculation of equivalent to be followed by a preparatory course of one year with age limit of 15 to 17 years, award of dengree B. A. (Pass)/ B.Sc. (Pass) for the Humanities and Science streams.

The first two recommedations have been accepted by Government and this revised

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syllabus will be introduced from July, 1971. And new educational qualifications will apply fort he cadets from the July, 1971 course. The Committee has suggested that the N. D. A. should function as an autonomous institution affiliated to the Jawaharlal Nehru University. This is under consideration in consultation with the university authorities. I would like to add that the actual award of the degrees will arise only three years after the cadets enter the N D.A. under the new arrangements in 1971.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Why don't you affiliate that with the Poona University ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This was the recommedation. We can take a decision either way. Major General Jai Singh referred to the fact that the Territorial Army is short of its authorised strength. Government are aware of this and in pursuance of the views expressed by the Members at a meeting of the Central Advisory Committee of the Territorial Army, a Committee has been set up under the charmanship of the Maharaja of Patiala. Two Members of Parliament are also Members. This is to go into various aspects of the Territorial Army so as to make it a more effective force. The recommendations of the Committee are expected to be available by the end of this years.

A mention had been made that we are not manufacturing the small tanks. It is true that we have got small tanks which are of foreign manufacture. We started with the manufacture of Vijayanta, a medium tank. You will be glad to know that the performance of this tank is very satisfactory. Our forces which are using these tanks are fully satisfied with the performance. So, it will be wrong for the hon. Members to give some figures and to ridicule the actual manufacturing oapacity of the Avadi factory. A large number of tanks are actually rolled out from this factory.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : But it was not working upto the capacity.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This can still be improved.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : It has worked only up to 62%. It should work to the full capacity.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is true so far as small tanks are concerned. But I would like to give you this information. We have already commenced the design and development of a small tank. The design concept is such that, based on the same chassis, engine and transmission and achieving considerable standardisation, we would have the Armoured Personnel Carriers. In consultation with the Army, we have drawn up a composite ten-year plan for the armour. Here the House must accept my assurance that the arrangements made in regard to providing the Army with the armoured vehicles are satisfactory.

SHRI RANGA : How long would it take ?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : We only want that they should come before the Chinese.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : My hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha besides as usual a powerful speech on unclear weapons, also made a mention of the INA. personnel. I would like to give the latest information. In August 1967, I announced in the House the decision of Government to restore the balance of the forfeited pay and allowance of Indian Army personnel who had joined INA and who were dismissed or discharged from service on account of their association with the INA. In pursuance of this decision, Government orders were issued in Oct., 1967. The total number of personnel involved was estimated to be about 15,500. Upto 31-3-70 claims for refund of forfeited pay and allowances have been received from 14,869. It has not been possible to trace the remaining persons 631 in number as their addresses are not known. While restoring the forfeited pay and allowances in 1967, only the basic pay and such allowances as automatically go with the basic pay were taken into account. Allowances such as expatriation allowance, Japanese compaign pay and *bhatta* which were admissible in specific conditions had not been included. However, after a review, Government have now decided that these allowances will also be taken into account while

calculating the dues. The total amount expected to be paid as a result of the latest decision is about Rs. 1.14 crores.

Ch. Randhir Singh made a mention that there has been no increase in the pension of Subedar Majors and other ranks for the last 20 years. I am afraid his information is not correct. The rates of pension to JCOs vary with the length of the total qualifying service of the category to which they belong. So far Subedar Major is concerned, the maximum rate of pension has increased from Rs. 145 per month in 1952 to Rs. 244 per month now.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : They are not satisfied.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Between 1st June, 1953 and 1st December, 1969, increased pensions have been granted on three different occasions to JCOs and also other ranks.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Too small for the work they put in.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Some hon. members said that rations to the Army that are supplied are sab-standard. This is a very dangerous statement to make. Inspection at the receiving end is very strict. I can say that not only at the procurement but at the inspection stage, very rigorous inspection is done. The Food Corporation of India is now supplying the main cereals, wheat and rice. So this fear is not correct.

Some hon. members had said that delegations of members should be encouraged to go to forwarded areas. I welcome the suggestion. Some hon. members have visited forward areas although sometimes they show undue exuberance and create problems. But on the whole, it is welcomed by the armed forces, by the jawans.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Send them in winter, not in summer. Let them not go there as a matter of holiday.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Yes. I intend to send some of them to Rajasthan border which I have recently visited, because one has to go to the Jaisalmer area to see what it really means.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Let him also go with them.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already visited them. They should be put on camels, and let us see what happens to them after ten or 15 miles.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Did you travel on a camel or in an airconditioned car ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Guptaji cannot think of a camel. We have been riding camels from childhood.

I have said already that the essential programme in our Air Force is to modernise it. Some stray remarks have fallen from the wise lips of several hon. Members, and it is my duty to clarify the position so that no misapprehension or wrong impression is left in their minds. Our objective is the efficient maintenance of a modern and properly balanced 45 Squadron Force, consisting of fighters, fighter bombers bombers, strategic and maritime reconnaisance aircraft and transport aircraft. Older types of aircraft which have been in service with the Indian Air Force are being progressively phased out, and the squedrons, are being re-equipped with better and modern aircraft. The Toofani was phased out of service in February, 1968. From April, 1969 the Vampire was withdrawn from operational squadrons, and is now being used only in the training role. The Toofani and Vampire squadrons have been re-equipped with Mig 21 and the SU- 7 aircraft.

The first HF-24 squadron was formed on 1st April, 1967. The Mystere aircraft is also expected to be phased out shortly. The numbers of types of aircraft has thus been reduced. This is not an accident, but the result of a deliberate policy.

In three or four years the fighter bomber force will consist of Hunter, Gnat, Mig-21 (modern and improved version,), HF-24 and SU-7 aircraft. The striking power of Air Force has been significantly augmented. The strength of the Air Force may remain only at 45 squadrons, but the improvements made in the maintenance and serviceability of the aircraft have already paid dividends. I can say with confidence that the punch

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of the 45 squadrons is greater today than it was two years ago.

Mention was made by an hon. Member opposite about overhaul arrangement. I would like to say that all the overhaul and repair arrangement have now been made in India, and even in regard to planes for which we have not made arrangements, we have initiated action to actually puton the ground arrangements which will be in operation before long.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Is this in the future or in the past ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : In the past also we made with respect to some, and for the newer ones we are organising,

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about the spare parts ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We have to have a sufficient stockpile, and also we have started manufacturing several spare parts.

Major Ranjeet Singh can perhaps accuse me that I have not taken much notice of his speech I have no intention to, but it is because it lacks substance. He mentioned a number of things in a high-flown manner, but there is not much that I can really answer. There are one or two mis-statements that he made which I want to correct.

I do not know what his source of information is when he says that we have entered into an agreements that we will not manufacture ammuuition for the Soviet...

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Do not put words into my mouth. I asked if it is a fact, if not why are you not manufacturing it.

18 hrs.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Unless you want to correct your statement, I am happy at the new statement that you have made. When the actual typescript of what you had said goes to you, then you can check up as to whether what I am saying is correct or not. I cannot imagine that he should imagiue that there can be an agreement that we will not manufacture any ammunition. I want to say categorically that there is no such inhibition for manufacturing any equipment or any ammunition or anything that we we have acquired from abroad whatever may be the source of origin, and it is worng to have any such feeling. (*Interruption*) We have aleady started manufacturing some pieces of ammunition, some categories of ammunition, and it is our intention to manufacture all the ammunition in our country. I repeat that we have already started manufacturing some varieties and it is our programme to manufacture the rest also, and in this we will be happy to get the support and help from whatever sources.

AN HON. MEMBER : In how many years ? (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*--

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Several hon. Members have made reference to our atomic programme and the Chainese programme about space. That is a matter which was engaging the attention of the House for quite about an hour and a half this morning. I have no thing more to add to it and it is not my intention to restate the policy. I know the hon. Deputy Speaker has an eye on the clock. At 6 O'clock, there is some other item; and I have tried to cover many points. If there are others that I have left unreplied, (*Interruption*) if there are any matters which has been left, and if hon. Members feel that I should give them the replies, if they make a reference to me, I shall be glad to send them whatever further information they want.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : About the border roads.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not know what bothers the hon. Member, becausa there has been uniform appreciation of the border roads work in the desert area in Rajasthan and also in the mountains in Jammu and Kashmir and in NEFA also...

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : कितना बनाया है ? क्या आगे प्रोग्राम हैं यह हम जानना चाहते हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The programme is there. It is in the budget paper themselves; there is allocation for it, and that programme continues.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*–

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, on a point of submission.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : You should extend the time. This is not the way. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He should continue tommrrow; otherwise, this is an insult to this House. (*Interraption*)

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : Order, order. Hon do you expect me to hear when four, five, half a dozen Members speak at the same time ? (*Interruption*) I would request the hon. lady Member to say whether she can follow when six Members speak at the same time ?

श्री ना० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने बोलने के लिए समय नहीं दिया, कम से कम प्रश्न तो मंत्री महोदय से पूछने दीजिये । मैं कल से प्रतीक्षा कर रहा हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hear me first. (*Interruption*) Please sit down. The Minister has concluded his speech,— (*Interruption*) Order. order. You do not allow me to finish even a sentence.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Under pressure, under your orders, he sat down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : And he has concluded by saying that if he has left out any point, obviously, . (*Interruption*)
Order, order.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The ECOs and some ex-servicemen are fasting opposite the Prime Minister's house. What about them ?

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : He has requested the Members to kindly pass on all those points to him and that he will reply. You will get the answer.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : We are spending more than Rs. 1200 crores on defence. Therefore, discussion on defence demands must take its proper time. It has been going on for two days and the minister has replied. Now some other item is to be taken up. But defence is more important than that item. That item can come after the 30th. This is more important. The minister should continue his speech.

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : In the first place, it is not open to the Chair to revise the programme of the business of the House.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : The House is supreme. It can revise it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Madhok asked me to revise the programme. If he is asking the House that is a different question. It is not true that the minister has sat down because some other item is coming.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : He said so.

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : He has finished his speech. Let me ascertain from him. Have you finished your speech ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : A certain time had been fixed and within that, I have tried to cover the more important points. Maybe one or two points have been left out. About ECOs, this matter did come up here in the from of a call attention. I appealed at that time that they should give up their fast and said that we are doing our best for them. We will do everything possible to rehabilitate them. I have already given all the figures and I do not want to repeat them. It came up before the House only a few days ago. I am sorry they are still continuing this chain fast.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will you make some categorical statement about the ex-servicemen ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : About ex-servicemen, I made a fairly longish statement a few days ago. It is not customary that we repeat the same things over

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and over again. About ex-servicemen, I want to say again this is a matter which is of the highest importance and we should do everything when they go back to make them useful members of society. The civil administration should help them in every way Opportunities for employment in the public sector, in Government, in the police, etc. should be provided to them. But the main thing rests upon the cooperation of the States. That is what we tried to achieve in the last meeting held at Jaipur which was attended by the representatives of Sate Government also. I am happy that the response from the States has been good. I hope they will take some follow up action.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : The minister said that if there are any points left, members can write to him. But those are minor points. The whole House was expecting a reply about the nuclear weapons because of the changed circumstances. I realise that time is short and it is not possible for him to make that important announcement. Since another item has been fixed for 6 o'clock, I suggest that the minister may take some time, say, 20 minutes, in the beginning tomorrow and complete his speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister has said that this morning for one and a half hours has been discussing this particular question and that he has nothing more to add.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I would like to submit that in the morning we had discussed an almost irrelevant issue. The satellite has no relevance to the nuclear policy or missiles. I was astounded that in the morning we spent one and a half hours on a issue which had no bearing, no relevance to the nuclear weapon and nuclea deterrents. It is a completely different thing. Russia and America have not developed any technology to use satellite for military purpose yet. I want to submit that the whole country is agitated on the issue of nuclear deterrents by our country. In this House also 90 per cent of the speakers have in one form or another, raised this issue. What is the policy of the government ? I am very sorry to remark that the Defence Minister made the statement that he has referred to more important aspects. I do not know if in the country today there is any other issue which is more important, more vital, more crucial, more necessary than the nuclear weapons. Therefore, this should merit his reply.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Only a point of submission. The hon. Defence Minister was properly briefed and he replied to the points raised by members in the debate yesterday. For various questions raised today, he was not possibly briefed. So, he said he has run out of time. But the procedure of our writing to him and his sending us a reply is something extraordinary. Then the whole debate will have no meaning. In that case, we could have written our entire speeches and sent them on to him and he could have sent his replies. Then the debate will cease to have any meaning. On very vital points made by us in the House, we would like to have replies on the floor of the House.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have the highest respect for my very learned friend, Shri Salve. But I would like to refesh his memory that I devoted a considerable time in answering the points made by Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee, and she made her speech today and not yesterday. Though my mind is not as sharp as his, I have convered all the important points that they have raised.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will you agree to have a parliamentary committee to go in to the structure and equipments ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : My reply is a very simple and emphatic 'No".

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Member after member have made certain serious allegations about the army and its structure. There are people outside, two Generals and ex-chiefs who are making similar points. There has been a demand for a commission or a parliamentary Probe. Why is the Minister shirking this demand for a commission ?

DR. D. S. RAJU (Rajahmundry): In my speech I made a reference to lasser beams

which are supposed to be very good to defuse the incoming missiles. Could the hon. Minister throw some light on this ?

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज एक बड़ी जीप दुर्घटना भूटान में हुई है। समाचार भारती के पत्रकार श्री पंकज शर्मा जो कि राष्ट्रपतिजी के साथ में गए थे उनकी मृत्यु हो गई है और आल इंडिया रेडियो के जो संवाददाता गए थे वे बुरी तरह से जख्मी हैं और ड्राइवर भी बुरी तरह से घायल है। तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं··· **(व्यवधान)**··· उनके परिवार की सूचना जानी चाहिये·····

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : This is something different.

श्री रविराय : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न भी है। आज जो एजेन्डा पेपर है उस में दिया गया है कि 6 बजे से माननीय मधु लिमये के बिल पर बहस होगी। इस समय सवा छै बज चुके हैं। इसलिए माननीय सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी का जो प्रस्ताव है कि डिफेंस मंत्रालय की जो महत्वपूर्ण बहस है उस को आज उठा लिया जाये। 15 मिनट बीत चुके है, समय बरबाद हो रहा है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है, कई महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठाये गये हैं, इसलिये इसको कल लिया जाये और कल हम फिर बहस करें।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, I am against continuing this debate tomorrow because even if the Defence Minister spends another hour on the debate I do not think he will give us any more information than he has already given us. This is evident. I think it should be concluded and if he has anything more to say it can be done in another two minutes.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : श्री पंकज शर्मा जर्नलिस्ट, जो मरे हैं, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण घटना है। वह सरकारी ड्यूटी पर राष्ट्रपति के साथ गए हुये थे। और उसके साथ ही ए० आई० आर० के करस्पौंडेंट जख्मी हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि विदेश मन्त्री जी इस पर ब्यान दें और बताये कि उनकी क्या हालत है।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : I wanted to know from the hon. Minister: on Nepal border Pakistanis and Chinese are crossing to our side, Pakistanis are creating trouble and the Chinese are coming and taking photos and getting information. What steps are you taking on the Nepalese border ?

श्री ना० प्र० यादव : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मन्त्री के निवास स्थान पर 15 दिनों से जो एमर्जेन्सी कमीशन्ड अफसर लोग अनशन कर रहे हैं उनके लिये आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

साथ ही यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तरी बिहार, जिसकी सीमा नेपाल से लगती है, मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि चाइनीज बार्डर तक आते हैं, उनकी रोकथाम के लिये आप की तरफ से क्या इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है ?

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि आप हिमालयन रेंज की, जो हमारा संतरी रहा है, हमारी संस्कृति का रक्षक रहा है, उसके संरक्षण के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं।

और दूसरा सवाल यह है कि प्रधान मन्त्री के दरवाजे पर जो फौज के अमरजेंसी कमीशन्ड अफसर अनशन कर रहे हैं, जिन्होंने 1965 की लड़ाई लड़ी, उनके लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : My hon. friend, Shri Salve asked me as to why the Chief of the Air Staff is continuing to be the Chairman of the H. A. L. This is a very temporary arrangement. He is only a part-time Chairman. This arrangement is not intended to be made permanent. We are on the look-out of the suitable Chairman and we will take a decision before long about having the permanent Chairman.

In reply to a query raised by my hon. friend, Dr. Raju, it is our intention to have

[Shri Swaran Singh]

a better system for communication and, if there is anything else, I will discuss it with Dr. Raju. I will try to understand him and I will find cut from him what is exactly in his mind. I attach due importance to his suggestion.

About the Nepal border, the hon. Member mentioned that Chinese and Pakistanis are crossing into our territory. I have got no such complaint that any Chinese have strayed into our territory throught Nepal border. That information is not correct...(*Interruptions*)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : There are hundreds of Chiness coming into our country.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Crossing from the Nepal border into our country. That was the point he raised.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप चेक कीजिए, आए हैं, नेपाल से आए हैं।

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Pakistanis ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Not from this border. Between East Pakistan and our territory, there has been this illegal movement into Assam, into tribal region and, to some extent even in Bengal, But the security arrangements have been very much tightened up. This movement, if any, now just does not exist.

About the ECOs, I have already answered that it is our desire to do everything possible for them.

On the Nepal side, we know that Chinese come right upto the border. There are Chinese technicians, Chinese workers, Chinese engineers, who are building several projects, including road building projects, in Nepal. I cannot say that none of them comes to the border. We should not become so obssessed by this either. We should always see it in proper perspective.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, there are a number of cut motions. Shall I put them to vote together ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : One by one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : First I put cut motion Nos. 25 to 29 and 40 in the name of Shri Kundu to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 25 to 29 & 40 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I would put cut motions 66 to 84 moved by Shri P. K. Deos to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 66 to 84 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I would put cut motion No. 101 of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 101 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I would put cut motion No. 102 of Shri P. K. Deo to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 102 was put aud negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I would put cut motions 103 to 111 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 103 to 111 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I would put cut motions Nos. 112 to 122 of Shri O. P. Tyagi to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 112 to 122 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would then put cut motions No. 123 to 138 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Cut motions 123 to 138 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would now put cut motions Nos. 139 to 156

moved by Shri Beni Shanker Sharma to the vote of the House-

Cut motions Nos. 139 to 156 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in cousre of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 5 and 105 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motion for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below Ed.*]

Demand No. 1 Ministry of Defence

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54.73,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

Demand No. 2/ Defence Services, Effective/Army

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,55,74,17,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services/Effective-Army'."

Demand No 3/ Defence Services, Effective-Navy

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,57,50,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services/Effective-Navy'."

Demand No. 4/ Defence Services, Effective/Air Force

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,25,00,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the changes which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services/Effective-Air Force'."

Demand No. 5 Defence Services/ Non-Effective.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,31,67,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Services/Non-Effective'."

Demand No. 105-Defence Capital Outlay.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,83,33,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

18.28 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL-*Contd.*

(Omission of article 315) by Shri Madhu Limaye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Hanumanthaiya.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): The Bill that has been brought before this House by Mr. Madhu Limaye is a welcome measure. He has the distinction of converting the Treasury Benches to his views. This is one of the rare occasions when

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

Government comes forward to support a non-official Bill on such an important matter. In fact, such a Bill should have been brought by the Government itself for consideration. May be they were considering In the meanwhile the services of Mr. Madhu Limaye to the cause of social justice are commendable.

18.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Sir, in our anxiety to abolish these privileges we should not go to the other extreme of denegrating the service itself, the service rendered by the ICS.

Sir, any Service under the Government of India will have to carry out the orders of the then existing Ministry. They are not the final authority. The provisions of the Constitution, which give certain rights to the official class are not such as to prevent punishment in cases of indiscipline, inefficiency or corruption. Therefore, there is no point in denigrating any particular service whether it is I. C. S. or any other service. If we take an impartial view of the matter and the distribution of powers under the Constitution, it is impossible to hold any particular service as guilty of this offence or that deficiency. Because, as soon as this deficiency is found, there is enough power in Government, and in the Ministry, to remove such persons, to punish them, to transfer them.

Therefore, we should not, say or do anything to hurt the feelings of a Service. I must say, it has done its duty properly, and efficiently and has earned the approbation of many of our leaders. If civil service does not fulfil our expectations in regard to social justice or economic policy, it is not the fault of theirs. The function of the civil service is to advise, to assist and to serve. It is the Parliament, it is the Ministry that is responsible to Parliament that lay down new policies, change the pattern of even the services, and so on. Having that responsibility and power, and to blame someone else, who has not got that power and responsibility is merely an exhibition of animosity which, many a time, afflicts us. The I. C. S. is a Service. We have to understand the fundamentals. We cannot blame them if they have not become socialists.

The judiciary and the bureaucracy are by their very nature conservative. A court will decide cases on laws already passed; on case law already made. No court will take the risk of imagining certain future contingency and making decisions in consonance with it. Likewise bureaucracy work on files, they go by rule of law, they go by precedents. The basis of impartiality and they have to see what has been done previously. Therefore, the working of the judiciary and the bureaucracy, by its very nature, tends to be conservative. We have to remember this. If there is to be advancement, if there is to be progress, it is the responsibility of the Parliament, it is the responsibility of the Ministry. No thinking man will find fault with the Services or with the Judiciary. It is not their work or their job. These two services cannot take upon themselves the role of doing something progressive in the field of administration or economy.

The Indian Civil Service was built by the British It was called 'the steel-frame' in those days. This service continued to render Service to independent India also On the whole we can say that the I. C. S was free from courruption.

It has been as efficient as it is humanly possible to be. They have done their work with distinction. Bureaucracy, under the Constitution that we have adopted is expected to be neutral between party and party and ideology and ideology. We should not give a modern twist and say that the civil servant must be committed to a political ideology. If this twist is given, Parliamentary democracy becomes very difficult to work and maybe impossible to work.

So, Sir, the I. C. S. men having done their job, I am sure, will take the verdict of Parliament and the decision of the Government with good grace. I have no doubt about that. I do not see that any of them will go to the extent of resigning, if this article is deleted. They are, as we

understand, as patriotic as any one of us. Whether their remuneration is reduced or their conditions of service are altered, I have no doubt in my mind that they will not entertain any grievance on that account.

The reform of our administration, and especially four burcaucracy, has to be done on a bigger scale. What Shri Madhu Limaye has done is only a portion-an infinitely small portion-of the work. The Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted to Government a report on Personnel Adminstraton. There we have tackled this issue in a much bigger way and in consonance with the Preamble to the Constitution. The Preamble of the Constitution is the essence-it is the soul of our Constitution. All the other articles are merely various limbs of that Constitution. The words embedded in the Preamble are such that they hold good for all time irrespective of the party in power. Social justice-also economic and political-has to infirm all our legislation, administrative measures and doings. It was not possible for the Constituent Assembly in thense days to frame a Constitution purely and perfectly on that basis. We had that to take into account the historical background, the difficulties that then existed. So we made certain transitional provisions. In fact, it is an anomaly to have maharajas in a Republic. Likewise to guarantee extra privileges to any particular service is another anomaly, in the facee the Preemble guaranteeing social, political and economic Justice, and equality of opportunity. The Directive Principles of the State policy also state that no monopoly or privilege should be given to anybody in particular. But, the Constituent Assembly, could not be blamed. It had to work under the conditions that existed at that time No man will be able to work beyond the limitations of his times and opportunities. Therefore thereis no point in blaming thethen leaders as conservatives. In those days they were the most progressive. To day, it may be some others. Times change, politics also change. They have do ie their work. I wish the Government and the Parliament, will take into considerations at some time or the other, the various recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration.

Sir, the Prime Minister is also of the same view. It may be before long that her ideas get implemented. She says : 'It is odd that the greatest doctors and engineers in the country who would be rated as leader of the profession, who save lives or add to the assets of the nation, can rarely hope to receive the pay or enjoy the status of Secretaries to Ministries. If the brightest of our young men and women in the fields of engineering and medicine come into Government, they are very soon overtaken by the general administrator. This must change and I am going to chage it. The administrative system must reflect the individual's contribution to human welfre and economic gain" In the constitutioual set-up we have with equality of opportunity, it is not possible to sustain monopoly and reservation for one or the other class of government servants. The road to the top must be open to every competent and qualified government servant. This is the view the Commission has taken quite in keeping and in harmony with preamble to the Constitution. I have great pleasure in supporting the Bill moved by Shri Limaye. I also offer him thanks for moving in the direction in which the ARC wants the whole administrative machinery to be reformed.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I would not make a long speach because the House has debated this Bill for a long time. I would merely refer to the points of principle involved in this.

Let me say at the outset that government support the Bill as moved by Shri Limaye. We will have to make that position very clear. I may be asked, if that is so, why did not Government bring a Bill forward ?

This article may have had its historical necessity. It was incorporated in the Constitution and it has to be looked at from the point of view of the conditions that existed then. Our national leaders thought it necessary but times are changing and we have to review matters from time to time. That is why we are now supporting the Bill. The reason why we did not move in this particular matter is that the size of the problem was, in a sense, very small. According to infor-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

mation given earlie, there are only about 106 persons in the ICS in active service today, 11 of them in the IFS and of the remaining 95, 25 are in the States and 70 in the Centre. We thought that since all these officers were going to retire in a period of 8-9 years and it might not be necessary to move a Bill for the purpose.

But as Shri Limaye has said. the principale is very important, because whatever the conditions of service that we agree to- that is a separate matter that can certainly be considered on merits- it is very difficult to understand why there should be restriction on the right of Parliament even to legislate. This is not merely a question of recognising the Services of a group of peoplei it is a question of restricting the right of a sovereign body like Parliament to change the conditions of service.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Why did he not think of it before ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If I were there then, probably I would have thought of it. But now we are thinking of it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Too late.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Our approach in this matter is not to denigrate any class of service. I think it is my duty to put on record our appreciation of the contribution made and services rendered by the people who belong to the ICS. There may be black sheep here and there. I know; I have been in administration for the last 20 years. I have come in contact with more than two dozen ICS officers in different capacities and I can say that without exception all the officers with whom I had an opportunity to work had done excellent work. It will be ungratefulness not to recognise the good work that they have done. That does not mean that when we appreciate the service of somebody, we should make them more powerful than Parliament itself. Let us be balanced in this matter.

I know that there are agreements with them, and these agreements certainly are very important. By merely removing this article, those agreements do not go away. It will be necessary to have a law of Parliament to revise them, and at that time Government will consider those conditions on merits. When we accept this Bill, it does not mean that we are going to do away with all the conditions of service that we agreed to. I have circulated a note for the information of the hon. Members and I do not want to take time in repeating the same thing. There are certainly some differences about pension, leave, pay scales, and many other things. So, each condition will be considered on merits and Government will take a decision on merits.

As I said, it is not our intention to denigrate any particular service, we want to recognise and recognise possitively the good work done by the ICS who have served the country for the last 22 years, and there are certainly a large number of ICS officers who are serving the country even today. What we are agreeing to is not out of ungratefulness to this service, but it is a question of accepting a principle that no class of people in India should have a special privilege to the extent of excluding the power of Parliament. It is on this account that I whole heartedly support the Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिलकुल लम्बा भाषण नहीं करना चाहता। जैसा कि मैंने अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में ही कहा था, मैंने आई० सी० एस० वर्ग के खिलाफ या कुछ व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ यहां बहस छेड़ने का प्रयास नहीं किया। मैं दो मुद्दों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान और सदन का खींचना चाहता था। (1) किसी एक सेवा को विशेषाधिकार संविधान के द्वारा प्राप्त न हो। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि आप नियम बनाएं, कानून बनाएं, वह असंविधानिक घोषित किया जाएगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दो निर्णयों का मैंने हवाला दिया। यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल गारन्टी जब हट जायेगी तो सरकार और सदन इसके बारे में सोच समझ कर नियम और कानून बना सकेगा। एक तो यह विशेषाधिकार और कांस्टीट्यूशनल गारन्टी हटाने की बात है। और दूसरा जो मैंने व्यापक सवाल उठाया वह प्रशासनिक सुधार का था

और इसके बारे में अभी प्रशासनिक आयोग के चेयरमैन साहब ने जो बातें कहीं हैं उनसे मैं बहुत कुछ हद तक सहमत हूं। क्लास वन में इस समय 24 हजार अफसर हैं और उसमें 12 हजार टेकनिकल आफिसर्स है लेकिन सरकार में जितने बड़े पद हैं, जिसके लिए विशेष ज्ञान की, प्रवीणता की और निपुणता की जरूरत होती है यह पद भी आई०सी०एस० और उसका जो नया अवतार है आई०ए०एस०, उसको मिलता है। बाकी जो टेक्नीशियन, इन्जीनियर, बिजनेसमैन, साइंटिस्ट आदि हैं उनको बिल्कुल मौका नहीं मिलता है। इसका कारण यह है कि आपका जो सारा प्रसासनिक ढांचा है उसकी वजह से यह हो रहा है। इसलिए इस बिल के द्वारा मैं इस समस्या की ओर जनता का, सरकार का और सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता था कि केवल यह बिल पास करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, पूरा प्रशासनिक ढांचा सुधारने के लिये और जो प्रवीण और निपुण लोग हैं, विशेषज्ञ हैं उनको आगे बढ़ाने का मौका देने के लिये आपको काम करना चाहिये। खेद की बात है कि इनकी कमेटी की जितनी रपट आई हैं उस पर विचार करने के लिये चव्हाण साहब ने एक डिपार्टमेन्ट आफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कायम किया है लेकिन उसका भी प्रमुख एक आई०सी० एस० आफिसर है, मुकर्जी साहब हैं। अब पूरा प्रशासनिक ढांचा सुधारने का जो काम है वह भी आई०सी०एस० आफिसर के तहत जायेगा....

श्री लोबो प्रभु : क्यों न जाये ?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्योंकि आप लोग सर्वज्ञ नहीं है, आल नोइंग नहीं हैं।

इसलिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार जल्दी ही एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स के बारे में और कमीशन की जो रपट है उसके बारे में 10-12 घंटे की बहस यहां पर उठायेगी जिसमें हम विस्तार से ये सारी बातें कहेंगे। फिर एक दफा मैं इस सदन में इस बिल का जिन जिन लोगों ने समर्थन किया है और सरकार ने किया है, उनको धन्यवाद देकर अपना भाषण खत्म करता हूं।

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS : *rose*-

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. No more questions after he has replied. Now that this is a Bill for constitutional amendment, before I put the motion and the clauses to the vote, I may inform the Members that division will have to be taken. So, let the lobbies be cleared.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 30] *AYES* **[18.57 hrs.**

Abraham, Shir K. M
Achal Singh, Shri
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Aga, Shri Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Anbazhagan, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Asghar Husain, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bharati, Shri Maharaj Singh
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Bohra, Shri Onkar Lal
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.

Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Dass, Shri C.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhandapani, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Durairasu, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Gopalan, Shri P.
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Gudadinni, Shri B. K.
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kalita, Shri Dhireshwar
Kamalanathan, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kiruttinan, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Kuchelar, Shri G.
Kundu, Shri S.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mangalathumadam, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Masuriya Din Shri
Mayavan, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Govinda
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Misra, Shri Srinibas
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nair Shri Vasudeven
Nambir, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Narayanan, Shri
Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Nihal Singh, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Parthasarathy, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C A.
Patil, Shri Deorao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. D
Pradhani, Shri K.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Rajaram, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.

Randhir Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shri Rabi
Reddi, Shri M. N.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sen, Shri Deven
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shastri Shri Sheopujan
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri
Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Sonavane, Shri
Subravelu, Shri
Sunder Lal Shri
Supakar Shri Sradhakar
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Umanath, Shri
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Amin, Shri R. K.
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghrajji
*Ghosh Shri P. K.
*Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Majhi, Shri Mahendra
Masani, Shri M. R.
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mody, Shri Piloo
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Ranga, Shri
Tapuriash, Shri S. K.
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti

* Wrongly voted for Noes

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : The Government should resign. ((*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : The result ** of the division is Ayes 213; Noes 21.

I think the Ayes have it. (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The Noes have it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. This is not an ordinary Bill. It is a Constititution (Amendment) Bill There is no requisite majority. Hence the motion is not carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was negatived

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 29, 1970/ Vaisakha 9, 1892 (Saka).

** The Following members also recorded their votes.

AYES : (i) Sarvashri Ramesh Chandra Vyas, Mudrika Sinha, Mohammad yusuf, G. S. Reddi, P. L. Barupal, P. K. Ghosh, Zalfiquar Ali Khan, B. Anjanappa and Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

(ii) Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri's vote has been recorded for 'AYES' in pursuance of her letter dated 29. 4. 70 to the Speaker explaining that the voting machine had failed to register her vote.

NOES : Sarvashri K. M. Koushik, J. Mohamad Imam and N. K. Somani.

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